

The Times

Los Angeles

Sunday

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TWELFTH YEAR.

TWENTY PAGES.

SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 19, 1893.

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OUR STORE IS AGAIN READY!

The painters and paper-hangers have had possession of our elegant new store.

103 NORTH SPRING ST.,
For the past ten days.

We have just got it back, and have the most complete assortment of the following

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Ever shown in our store.

WEBER,
KIMBALL,
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LARGEST STOCK.
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No. 103 N. Spring st.

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GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
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UNDER THE DIRECTION OF AL HAYMAN.

TWO NIGHTS, COMMENCING TUESDAY.

Grand Holiday Matinee Wednesday Afternoon!

RICHARDS & PRINGLE'S FAMOUS GEORGIA

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Headed by the Emperor of the Minstrel World.

BILLY KERSTANDS!

BILLY REYNOLDS, JAMES CROSEY, CHEATHAM BROS., JAMES MOORE.

THE GREAT
GGG A A U U Z Z Z
GGG A A U U Z Z Z
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THE BLACK PATRI
OF THE
MINSTREL STAGE!

FAMOUS CRESCENT CITY QUARTETTE.

Howard, Watts, Woolen and Walker.

And a Host of Others, All Appearing in a New and Novel Programme of Rare Merit.

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McLain & Lehman.

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Commencing Tuesday - February 21, '93.

Holiday Matinee Wednesday Afternoon!

RICHARDS & PRINGLE'S FAMOUS

GEORGIA MINSTRELS!

Headed by the Great Colored Comedian

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Supported by a Coterie of Colored Star Artists.

A Grand Street Parade by the Georgia Silver

Corset Band.

Box Office Open Saturday.

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Under the Direction of Al Hayman.

Five Nights Only - Commencing

Tuesday, February 22.

Return of the Favorites - The Wonderful

LILLIPUTIANS

In their best Spectacular Play.

Directly from its long run at the Baldwin

Theater, San Francisco.

Four Grand Ballets. The Electrical Dance.

Brilliant Secrecy. Gorgeous Costumes. Novel

Effects. Adolph Ziska in his screaming burlesque

on Little Celia. Ziska's raucous-boom-burlesque

Robert and Ziska's Prize Fight.

Matinee Wednesday and Saturday.

Secure your seats.

NEW LOS ANGELES THEATRE.
H. C. WYATT, Manager.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

Feb. 22, 1893.

Grand Scotch.

And Dancing Exhibition!

Under the Auspices of the Caledonian Club.

Harry E. Reeves, M.B., the eminent Bartitone;

Mrs. Minnie Hance-Owens, the favorite Con-

tralto; Miss Sargent in New Haven costume;

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TODAY'S BULLETIN

The Times

FEBRUARY 19, 1893.

(BY TELEGRAPH.) Sherman 3 per cent. Bond Bill passes the Senate. The Hydraulic Mining Bill. Judge Jackson confirmed by the Senate Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court. Judge Hastings of San Francisco dead. ... Mormons murdered in Tennessee for proselytizing. ... Mormons enfranchised in Idaho. ... A fight arranged between Mitchell and Corbett. ... The Walker failure in Ohio. ... The Kansas struggle. ... A whirlwind in stocks on Wall street.

Arrival of three Legislative committees to inspect public buildings and investigate the Whittier school. ... An important Supreme Court decision on the street law. ... Second day's proceedings of the B'n'tley examination. ... Arrival of prominent Southern Pacific official from the North. ... Another big real estate transaction. ... Doings in society and musical circles. ... News from neighboring countries.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.
For Southern California: Fair weather; stationary front; variable winds.

HOTELS.<

THE BENTLEY CASE.

The Second Day of the Preliminary Examination.

Strong Expert Testimony Introduced by the Prosecution.

Chemist Hance Gives In Detail the Result of His Analysis.

How the Presence of Strychnine Was Determined—Drs. Wernick and Hughes on the Stand—Other Witnesses Examined.

Although the examination of Henry Bentley for wife poisoning was opened for the second day at 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning the work before the District Attorney seems to be only half through. True, the examination was conducted only until a little past noon, yet it became apparent that from developments the case could not be concluded yesterday, and, it being Saturday, a continuation was had until Monday morning at 9:30 o'clock.

The courtroom was again crowded, many members of the medical profession being in attendance in anticipation of the expert testimony of the physicians and chemists who had made examinations and analyses of the organs of the deceased, both before and since the coroner's inquest.

There were several important witnesses examined, the most interesting testimony being given in by Chemist Forrest Hance, who analyzed samples from the bottle found in the trunk, and also the several organs of the woman's body in search of strychnine, which he found in large quantity. Drs. Wernick and Hughes, the physicians who examined the organs as to their healthfulness, and who gave expert testimony on that subject, and Dr. Wernick, who also testified that he had found strychnine in the organs of the deceased, and identified the bottle he took from the trunk, and which proved to contain strychnine, as did Will Nordholt, who was present when the bottle was found, and Notary Schwamm, who sealed the hand satchel Mr. Kelsey opened and from which was taken the bottle.

The superintendent of Roseade Cemetery, John Vorwerk, was the first witness. His evidence simply showed that the body of Mrs. Nordholt-Bentley was by himself exhumed, on an order of the court, which was exhibited as authority by Coroner Cates, and the organs removed by Dr. Wernick, and that the body was that of Mrs. Nordholt-Bentley, which he had previously interred.

Dr. Wernick was the second witness. He testified that he had, under instructions from Coroner Cates, and in the presence of that official and Chemist Forrest Hance, removed the heart, liver, kidneys, brain and stomach from the body, which he subsequently examined; that he delivered the same to Notary Public Anthony Schwamm in the presence of the same parties and others, who locked them up and placed his seal upon the closet, where they remained until they were required for official analysis and examination.

Dr. Wernick testified to having, upon careful and thorough examination, discovered the heart, liver, brain and kidneys to be in a healthy condition, taking into consideration the age and obesity of the deceased, and gave as his opinion that death was caused wholly by poisoning by strychnine.

On cross-examination the doctor deposed that the heart was not a healthy one, somewhat fatty; that it weighed sixteen ounces, including about two ounces of liquid it contained. This fact, the doctor explained, was not unusual in persons of the age and physical condition of the deceased, who was not of a large frame, but was a healthy woman, weighing about two hundred pounds; in fact, it was quite to be expected. The heart, he said, was normal in size and healthy. The valves and ventricles were sound.

As to the kidneys, they were somewhat enlarged and somewhat irritated, the natural result of strychnine poisoning. Otherwise, they were healthy for a person of Mrs. Bentley's age.

The brain was well in the first stages of decomposition. There had been no hemorrhage of the brain, while even congestion, that must of necessity follow to some extent in strychnine poisoning, but was not noticeable in the brain, was not noticeable, owing, probably, to the softness of the brain. The indications of congestion might disappear, but the hemorrhage must remain, hence the brain was not unusual.

The facts regarding the injection of a portion of the resultant solution obtained from the contents of the woman's stomach on analysis having been injected under the skin of a cat, which went into convulsions and became paralyzed, were related, as were many other tests made in determining the presence of strychnine in the stomach.

Anthony Schwamm, the notary public receiving the organs of the deceased from the Coroner and Dr. Wernick, testified to his action in placing the same in a closet on which he placed his official seal, subsequently closing and officially resealing whenever the organs were required by Dr. Wernick. The analytical chemist in charge, always in the presence of witnesses.

The most interesting testimony was that of Forrest Hance, the chemist who made the official analysis, and who, as an expert, was placed in the witness box. Mr. Hance deposed that he was a graduate of the University of California, class of 1891, and a practical and practicing chemist. His evidence was given in a clear, comprehensive manner, the minutest details being entered into.

Mr. Hance told how he, with Coroner Cates and Dr. Wernick went to the cemetery, where the latter removed the several organs from the remains of Mrs. Nordholt-Bentley, and saw them brought to town and locked up by Notary Schwamm, who placed his seal on the lock of the closet. That the seal was broken on each occasion subsequently in his presence, and only upon his request when needing one or another organ to analyze.

The analysis of the stomach, as made by Mr. Hance and the results obtained, were then related by the witness. He said:

"I began the analysis of the stomach of Mrs. Nordholt-Bentley Monday, January 30. The process employed was a modification of Strass.

"I placed the stomach in a porcelain dish, cut the stomach into small pieces and allowed them to digest with an acid solution, heated to a temperature of 160°. This was concluded in about two hours. The solution was then allowed to cool, when I strained it through a linen cloth, thus preventing the fatty substances from dissolving from passing, these I threw away. The filtrate was then evaporated over a water bath, silica being added, previously, to prevent coagulation on the sides of the vessel, while a solution of ammonia was added to aid in coagulation of blood present.

"The residue thus obtained was boiled repeatedly with amyl alcohol,

which is calculated to extract alkaloids that might be present. The whole was then filtered through white filter paper, the filtrate shaken with acid solution, the hydrochlorate of the alkaloid going into the acid solution, thus forming a soluble salt, the fatty and coloring matter remaining in the alcoholic solution.

"This was separated by means of a buret, and the aqueous solution was again shaken repeatedly with fresh quantities of amyl alcohol to remove the remaining fatty and coloring matter present. The aqueous fluid, evaporated over a water bath, ammonia being added, and the mixtures shaken with fresh alcohol, thus dissolving the alkaloids, the buret again being used to effect a separation and alcoholic solution again used, being finally evaporated again over a water bath.

"The residue, of which a part was dissolved in chloroform, was used in obtaining the crystals which determined the presence of strychnine. A portion, dissolved in alcohol, was used in making a test on a cat, a small quantity of which, upon being injected in the cat, caused convulsions and subsequent paralysis.

"The crystals determining the presence of strychnine were obtained from the chloroform solution by spontaneous evaporation. These crystals, so obtained were used in the chemical tests for strychnine.

"The strychnine was proven after obtaining the crystals by dissolving them in sulphuric acid. Per-oxide of manganese was dissolved in sulphuric acid. A mere trifle of the latter was added to the salts solution, which first gave a blue color, fading into a pink, then into a purple, afterward becoming reddish and finally changing to salmon, after which it became colorless."

This test was practically made by Dr. Hughes in open court, and with results in conformity to the theories expounded by Mr. Hance. Dr. Hughes took a small crystal of the strychnine taken from the bottle found in Bentley's trunk. The test was very intently watched, as the explanations by Mr. Hance had been so clearly made that all had become interested.

In regard to the analysis of the liver, Mr. Hance said he had not found strychnine in that organ.

Dr. Henry West Hughes was placed upon the stand as an expert who had examined the organs removed from Mrs. Nordholt-Bentley, in connection with other physicians employed by the State for such purpose.

Dr. Hughes testified that he had made a thorough examination of the heart, liver, kidneys and brain, and corroborated Dr. Wernick's testimony as to the result of his investigation.

In reference to the question of a hemorrhage having been a cause for Mrs. Bentley's death, Dr. Hughes scouted such an idea, and in cross-examination was requested to explain the difference between a hemorrhage and congestion, after admitting the latter condition had attended, to some extent, the organs examined, which, he explained, as had Dr. Wernick, previously, was a natural result of strychnine poisoning. Hemorrhage, arterial sclerosis, explained Dr. Hughes, is the rupture of a blood vessel, and might occur to any one from many causes; but its presence always was apparent—unmistakable, in fact. A congestion was simply the arrest of blood. There had been no hemorrhage.

Public Administrator Kelsey was placed on the stand to identify the satchel found in Henry Bentley's trunk, which he did, and, after officially breaking the seal, by instructions from Assistant District Attorney Skinner, Mr. Kelsey removed the bottle of strychnine, also sealed, which he identified.

Mr. Kelsey told how the satchel and the bottle of strychnine had been disposed of since—first, by taking them to Notary Schwamm, who sealed the bottle, placed it inside the satchel, which he also sealed, as was recognized, after some of the contents had been taken from the bottle and a portion given each to Will Nordholt and Gayford.

Bentley's attorney, keeping some himself—all taking place in the presence of those gentlemen, who had been with him from the time the articles were discovered, and, further, that he had, after the seals had been placed, had the satchel put into his attorney's safe, where it remained until he had an hour before delivered it to the court.

Will Nordholt was called to identify the satchel and bottle, which he did, corroborating the evidence which had been given by Mr. Kelsey.

The Bentley case is not yet over, and some very sensational testimony is promised.

There are ten witnesses yet to be examined, some of whom are expert, others that have not before been introduced in the case, but who are in possession of some very interesting facts.

FELL AMONG THIEVES.
Experience of a Couple of Young "Lads"

William Bower and R. S. Seymour of Middletown, Tex., arrived in the city last night, and proceeded to see the "white elephant" in the most approved style that money could secure. In a well-known saloon of Chinatown, where were collected a number of the demimonde, Bower displayed a quantity of loose change, which he carried in a sack. Later the couple passed down Alameda street along the row of "cribs," and were solicited to enter one of the houses, which they did.

When they came out Bower found that his pile was just \$25 shorter than it was when he went into the house, and he immediately made complaint to the police. Sergt. Morton and Officer Kinney investigated the matter, which resulted in the arrest of two women, named Ada Blanchard and Georgia Palmer. The women were locked up for the night, and Bower and Seymour each deposited \$10 for their appearance as witnesses. It is supposed that the women noticed the money displayed in the saloon, and laid in wait with the deliberate intention of fleecing the countrymen.

An East Side Party.
Mr. and Mrs. Hawks gave a party at their pleasant home on South Workman street in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Calster of Lincoln, Neb. Mrs. Calster is a sister of Mrs. Hawks. The evening was passed merrily in music and games, after which elegant refreshments were served. The house decorations were very artistic, consisting of smilax and LaFrance roses. All present voted the affair a grand success. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Calster, Mr. and Mrs. Hawks, Mr. and Mrs. Payman, Mr. and Mrs. Sumner, Mr. and Mrs. Rader, Mr. and Mrs. Chalmers, Mrs. Stone, Misses Alice and Edith Hawks, Harold Hawks.

Arrivals at the County Jail.
Several new lodgers were received at the County Jail last night. Constable T. J. West of San Bernardino brought in Juan Martinez, sentenced to fourteen years at Folsom for robbery, and Deputy Sheriff W. A. Reeves of the same place accompanied Travecia Garcia, who is en route for San Quentin to serve a twelve-years' sentence for the same crime. A lunatic, name unknown, was also brought in from Riverside, en route to the asylum.

Having a Good Time

Coronado Beach. The reasons are legion. Send for copy of "The Reasons Why I Prefer Coronado Beach." This booklet tells you why the

Hotel del Coronado is the favorite watering place of the best class of eastern tourists who visit the Pacific Coast. It tells all about the peerless climate, the fishing, the shooting, the bathing, the large, new salt water swimming tanks under glass roof, the drives, the excursions, and all about the diversions, sports and the hotel. In short, it tells you what to do at Coronado Beach and how to do it.

Round Trip Tickets from Los Angeles, Pasadena, Pomona, San Bernardino, Colton, Riverside, Redlands, Orange, Anaheim and Santa Ana are sold for \$24.00, including one week's board in \$3.00 and \$3.50 rooms. Privilege of longer stay at \$3.00 per day.

T. D. YEDMAN, Agent, Los Angeles, 129 North Spring street, Tel. 616. Tickets on sale at S. F. & O. Office, 12 North Spring street, or at First-Street Station. At all other points with local railroad agents. Address all communications to

E. S. BABCOCK, Manager, Hotel del Coronado, Coronado Beach, Cal.

THE LEGISLATORS.

Arrival of Three Committees from the Capitol.

They Will Look into Affairs at the Whittier Reform School, and Also Visit Other Public Buildings in This Vicinity.

The committees of the State Legislature appointed for the purpose of inquiring into the merits of the many claims for appropriations which have been brought before the two houses at Sacramento, arrived in the city last night and registered at the Hollenbeck Hotel. The committees are as follows:

Assembly Military Committee—E. D. McCauley, J. J. McElroy, H. J. T. Johnson.

Assembly Public Building Committee—John M. Curtis, J. J. Gallagher, H. M. La Rue, S. G. Duckworth.

Senate Public Building Committee—H. M. Everett, Dr. Martin, Henry C. Gesford, Gen. J. R. Mathews.

Whittier Investigation Committee—Ira L. Ford, W. J. Biggy, Charles S. Arms.

The special purpose for which the Military Committee came to Los Angeles was to examine into the general needs of the quarters of the National Guard here, and had arranged to visit the headquarters last evening. A number of reputable citizens were awaiting to escort the party down to the Armory at 8 o'clock, and with their number greatly increased by the members of other committees, who found it both convenient and pleasant to accompany them, the whole party boarded a special car on the electric line, which the superintendent had in readiness, and were soon deposited at the Armory steps, where Gen. E. P. Johnson and staff of the Seventh Regiment were awaiting them. The officers' quarters were first viewed and an inspection of the companies' arms and equipments followed.

Five companies were out in good form, with full attendance, together with the drum and signal corps, and for more than an hour executed the various numbers of the tactics with a thorough precision that delighted the visitors greatly, calling out expressions of surprise that, with the comparatively poor facilities noticed, such excellent discipline could be secured.

The committee on investigation of the Reform school at Whittier have not yet begun work, but will commence on the taking of testimony today. Of the other committees, several will visit Santa Monica during the afternoon, returning to the city tonight.

Just how long the party will stay in Southern California is not known, as the length of time which will be required for the Reform school investigation has not been determined.

RUBBER HOSE!

RUBBER AND COTTON!
Finest Quality!
Largest Stock!
Lowest Prices!

R. R. Brown & Son, Agts.,
Bowers Rubber Company,
338 S. SPRING-ST.

Auction!
Thursday, February 23,
At 10 a. m., at Salesroom,
426 and 428 South Spring Street.

Removed to our store for convenience of sale, the entire contents of a 9-room house furnished from parlor to kitchen; also a large consignment of lace curtains and portiers (new).

Sale positive and without reserve.

Matlock & Reed,
Auctioneers.

Crescent

Malt Whiskey.

Is distilled with great care. Its Purity and Excellence commend it to Invalids.
Sold in Sealed Bottles by all Druggists.

AUCTION.

Furniture and Carpets.
MONDAY, FEB. 20, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.,
1527 Council st.

Consisting of bedroom suits, dining-room furniture, parlor goods, easy chairs, rattan rockers, book cases, mattresses, tables, carpets, etc., etc.

Sale positive, parties leaving city.
THOS. B. CLARK, Auctioneer.

Pioneer Truck Co.
No. 3 MARKET ST.
Piano, Furniture and Safe-moving, Baggage and freight delivered promptly to address. Telephone 127.

A "Make Room" Clearance Sale!

FIRST—Our Spring stock will be immense and we must make room for it.

SECOND—We are about to make extensive improvements to our store, and would rather sell our goods than have them get dusty.

This is not a *Now Listen!*

pushing out of pre-

historic styles or

antidiluvian relics

— we never had

any—but a genuine

clearance of sightly, saleable, and in many

cases, staple woollens.

A dose of Spring medicine is good for things inanimate as well as animate. Well, that's what we're doing: toning up our stock, besides we want to tickle competitors.

Here Are the Prices.

\$40 Suits for \$30

\$35 Suits for \$28

\$30 Suits for \$25

\$25 Suits for \$20

\$10 Trousers for \$8

\$9 Trousers for \$7

\$8 Trousers for \$6

\$7 Trousers for \$5

\$6 Trousers for \$5

Remember this holds good this month only.

Nicoll the Tailor,

134 S. Spring-st., Los Angeles.



The excellent quality of this CREAM is the result of experiments extending over several years. It is an unsweetened cream. It is

—Superior to all Other Brands—

In every element that makes it desirable as a substitute for pure cream or milk it being entirely free from the objectionable color and flavor of other brands. A food for infants it has no equal. It is a perfect substitute for mothers' milk. A trial of a single can will convince the most skeptical of its superiority.

Ask for the Columbian Brand.

FOR SALE BY THE BEST GROCERS.
The Elgin Condensed Milk Company,
WM. H. MAURICE, Agt. for So. California.

Spring Season, 1893!

We Are Ready as usual to show you the latest and most popular shapes and shades of correct styles in Hats manufactured by Knox, Stetson and other leading and most popular Hat Manufacturers of the East.

They are acknowledged by all who have seen them the prettiest and most popular ever shown here. We have this week a GRAND SALE in NECKWEAR at half of the original Price.

SEE OUR WINDOWS!

Siegel, the latter
Men's Furnisher
LOS ANGELES, CAL.
Under Nadeau Hotel.

East Whittier!

A good many lots have been sold in East Whittier in the last 30 days. All are to be improved. The acreage of lemons and oranges, mostly lemons, put out in the next sixty days will run up into the hundreds.

We have without question the finest location and soil for lemons of any locality in Southern California, Cahuenga not excepted, as we have plenty of water while they have not.

We Have Some Fine Ten-Acre Tracts

Still on sale, though they are going rapidly, and choice will soon be limited. Come out during February and make your selection and be ready for March putting in of trees. A lemon orchard started now will in five years produce a splendid income. There is no danger of over-production of lemons. California can not as yet supply her own demand—no danger of having to give them away during your lifetime.

The East Whittier Land & Water Co.

Give liberal time. Only 7 per cent interest. Best water and finest water system. You buy your water and land together and pay no big rate for domestic use. Don't fail to come and look over these lands. You can't get such lands elsewhere for double our price.

For information, folders, etc., call on

S. K. LINDLEY, No. 106 S. Broadway, Los Angeles.

SPECIAL SALE OF

Men's Pants and Boys' Clothing

This week at Greatly Reduced Prices before the Opening of

SPRING GOODS.

Muller, D. H. & Co.

Cor. Spring and First-sts.

Fuel Oil. Fuel Oil. Lubricating Oil!

—IN—
Wholesale or Retail Quantities.

OFFICE: 135 E. SECOND STREET, LOS ANGELES.
HOME OFFICE: Santa Paula, Cal.

Fine Lubricating Oils Which Are Used and Endorsed by the Best Engineers.

MANUFACTURERS OF

TeL 1174.

V. D. SIMMS, Manager. HOTEL PALOMARES, POMONA, CAL.

Strictly First-class
Special Accommodations to Commercial Travelers.

A quiet home for families and tourists. Situated on the main line Southern Pacific and Santa Fe systems, 32 miles east of Los Angeles, 10 miles daily. Elegantly furnished house of 12 large, sunny rooms. House surrounded with broad, sunny lawns. Bath room has heating facilities.

FOSMIR IRON WORKS,
—Manufacturers of all kinds of—
Machinery.

Our Specialty is the Well-known Improved Fosmir Gang Plow. ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORK AND BRASS CASTINGS.
416 to 430 Alpine st., Los Angeles, Cal.

FORCED TO DO IT!



A Good Overcoat

Is always a useful article to have, even if yours is not worn out yet. Buy one of those we are slaughtering this week; it'll pay you better than any other investment you can possibly make. You'll pay at least one-third more for the same coats next winter.

\$5.00

This week buys the best Overcoat or Suit you ever bought for \$8.50.

\$10.00

This week buys the best Overcoat or Suit you ever bought for \$15.00.

\$8.75

This week buys the best Overcoat or Suit you ever bought for \$13.50.

\$13.75

This week buys the best Overcoat or Suit you ever bought for \$20.00.

Boys' Clothing

Men's and Boys' Furnishing Goods,
Ladies', Men's and Children's
Fine Shoes

Must quit our over-stocked premises this week at lower prices than ever named for same qualities by any firm on the Pacific Coast.

EXTRA SPECIAL:

1200 pairs men's 4-ply Linen Cuffs, some slightly soiled by the workmen, will go this week at.....

2 Pairs for 25c

All styles and sizes.

Largest Stock in the State to Select From!

Our Ironclad Guarantee.

If you can duplicate our great values at any other house in California within 25 to 40 per cent. of our low and losing "clearance and alteration sale" prices, return our goods and get your money refunded.

To make room for the score of workmen now engaged in turning our mammoth second floor into the largest and handsomest Boys' Clothing Department in America, and to receive the carloads of Men's and Boys' Fine Clothing, Hats, Shoes and Furnishing Goods now enroute from the world's fashion markets, compels us to

Open the Low-Price Gates

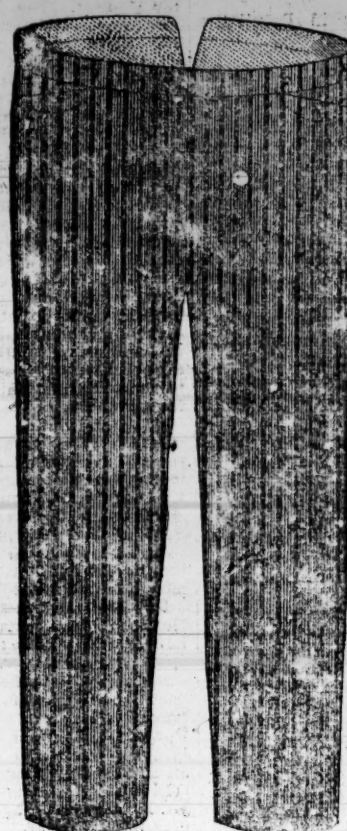
Wider than Ever Before Known
in the History of the Trade!

All last week our colossal stores were filled by a surging multitude of buyers. You ask the reason, why? To be plain about it, our unmatched low prices is one reason, while the superior quality of our goods, coupled with the vastness of our assortment of stylish and reliable goods is another. Goods must move out of our crowded quarters—at some price; they can't linger around here. Compare our unparalleled low prices with other dealers and you'll easily see how far ahead we are in qualities and assortment and how much lower are our prices. We have enough confidence in the good judgment of the people to invite them to come and look at our grand bargains without being under the slightest obligation to buy. We have the largest stock on the Pacific Coast, and today we boldly assert that we are naming lower prices for our full and complete lines of stylish goods than was ever before named for like good qualities by any reliable strictly one-price house on this continent. This is pretty strong talk, but we are right here on the ground to back up our assertions with the goods and prices.

Jacoby Brothers

Record-breakers for Great and Honest Bargains!

128, 130, 132 and 134 N. SPRING ST.



Do You Wear Pants?

If you do you can buy two stylish pairs now during our present great alteration sale, for what you would be paying elsewhere for a single pair—of an antique pattern.

\$2.45

Gives you an opportunity of making a selection from over 1500 pairs of stylish trousers that would cost you \$4.00 at the little shops about town and we can fit all comers, matters not whether they be extra large, tall, stout, or extra tall men—to perfection.

\$4.45

Over 2000 pairs of elegant imported Worsted in all the latest prevailing styles, worth every cent of \$7.00, will go this week at the low price of Four Dollars and Forty-five Cents.

HATS

At Less Than Makers' Cost!

\$1.65

Buys regular \$3.50 late-style "Fedoras" in all the new shades.

\$2.45

Gives you your pick from Marsland & Co.'s latest style English Derbys, worth \$4.00.

Boys' and Children's Hats Must Go at
Ridiculously Low Prices.

Don't Miss Our Great Bargain Carnival!

Straight Business.

We propose to have this bona fide slaughter sale of Fine Clothing, Hats, Shoes and Furnishing Goods go on record as the greatest money-saving sale ever instituted in America.

THE COURTS.

Two Supreme Court Opinions Received for Filing.

Several Points in the Street Assessment Law Passed Upon.

Provisions Which Must Be Inserted in Contracts for Street Work.

The Date for the Commencement and Completion of the Work Must Be Inserted—Court Notes.

The following opinions were received from the Supreme Court yesterday by Deputy Clerk Session for filing in this city:

Caleb H. Libby (appellant) vs. A. M. Ellsworth et al. (respondents). The court below sustained a demurrer to the complaint, and thereupon rendered judgment in favor of defendants. Plaintiff appeals. We think the demurrer was properly sustained. It appears from the complaint that the contract, which is the basis of the assessment sought to be enforced, was not entered into between the assignor of plaintiff and the Superintendent of Streets within fifteen days after the first posting of the notice of its award to plaintiff's assignor, the plaintiff alleging that posting of such notice was first made on September 22, 1890, and the contract executed on October 8 following. There is no averment in the complaint that this delay in executing the contract was not caused by the neglect, failure or refusal of plaintiff's assignor, and we held in the case of *Portine vs. Forbush* (No. 14,867), recently decided, that such an allegation is necessary in order to state a cause of action in this class of cases, when it also appears from the complaint that the contract was not entered into within fifteen days after notice of its award was first posted, and the judgment here must be affirmed upon the authority of that case. In addition to this, the complaint fails to show that the contract entered into between the Superintendent of Streets and the assignor of plaintiff fixed any time for the commencement or completion of the work therein provided for. Looking at the contract as stated in the complaint, it is not possible to

say whether it was one authorized by the law or not. Section 6 of the act to provide for work upon streets . . . within municipalities, approved March 18, 1885 (Stats. 1885, p. 147,) provides that the Superintendent of Streets "shall fix the time for the commencement, which shall not be more than fifteen days from the date of the contract, and for the completion of the work, within all contracts entered into by him." This requirement of the statute is mandatory, and a contract not in accordance with its terms would be void for want of binding force, and as the validity of the assessment must depend upon the validity of the contract upon which it is based, it is incumbent upon the plaintiff seeking to enforce the alleged lien of such assessment to show by his complaint that the contract was one authorized by law. "The complaint must show, by either special or general averments of the character permitted by our statute, that the various provisions of the statute under which it is sought to charge the defendant were complied with; for, unless they have been complied with, the defendant is not liable." (Himmelman vs. Danos, 35 Cal. 441.)

It is not incumbent to allege generally, as in this case, that the contract entered into with the Superintendent of Streets was one by which the contractor agreed to do the work named therein, in accordance with specifications which are not set out, and under the direction and to the satisfaction of the Superintendent of Streets, but it must affirmatively appear, from the statement of the contract, whether it is set out in *verbo*, or, according to its legal effect, that it contained everything essential to make it a valid contract under the statute. Judgment affirmed.

Washburn Bros. (appellants) vs. Julius Lyons et al. (respondents). The court below sustained a demurrer to the complaint, and thereupon rendered judgment in favor of plaintiffs, and plaintiff appeals. The complaint does not allege that the resolution of intention was posted, but it does aver that such resolution was published two days in a daily paper, printed in the city, and designated by the City Council for that purpose. The first sentence of section 3 of the act "to provide for judgment upon streets, done or improvement made which is authorized by section 2 of this act, the City Council shall pass a resolution of intention to do so, which shall be published and posted for two days in the manner prescribed by section 34 of this act." It is claimed by defendants that under this provision the resolution itself should have been posted, as well as published, but we do not think so. The reference to section 34 of the act, and a consideration of the subsequent part

of section 3, which provided for the posting of the notice of the passage of the resolution, make it very clear that the word "and," as used in the clause, "published and posted" in the sentence above quoted, should be construed to mean "or." This construed, the statute requires the resolution of intention to be published the prescribed length of time, if there is a paper printed in the city, and if there is no such paper printed, then it shall be posted in the manner prescribed by section 34 of the act. The objection of defendants, therefore, to this part of the complaint is not well taken.

But in another respect the complaint is defective. It fails to show that the contract, which is the foundation for the assessment sought to be enforced, fixed the time for the commencement and completion of the work to be done thereunder, in accordance with the requirements of section 6 of the act of March 18, 1885, before referred to. In the recent case of *Libby vs. Ellsworth et al.*, we held this to be an omission fatal to the complaint in this class of actions, and upon the authority of that case the judgment must be affirmed. Judgment affirmed.

THE PAUL PERJURY CASE.

The trial of the William Paul perjury case was resumed in Department One yesterday before Judge Smith and a jury, and so far as the testimony is concerned, was concluded, but will not be submitted to the jurors until Monday afternoon. The greater part of the day's session was consumed in the examination of the following twelve witnesses for the defense: James J. Hall, W. H. Auble, M. L. Starin, P. H. Wink, J. F. Huff, H. J. Smith, S. A. Bull, Finch, G. W. Dodge, B. A. Foster, K. Gessler, W. Fowle and William Paul. All, with the exception of the defendant himself, were character witnesses, some being called for the purpose of showing that Paul had previously borne a good character for truth and veracity, while the others were for the purpose of showing that Gallagher, the complainant, bore an equally bad reputation in the community.

The case was closed about 3 o'clock, and was partially argued by Deputy District Attorney Dupuy and C. C. Stephens, Esq., before court adjourned for the day, the matter going over until tomorrow morning.

DIVORCE BUSINESS.

By mutual consent of the parties to the divorce suit of Mrs. Helen Kussel vs. Ernest J. Kussel, Judge Van Dyke yesterday morning vacated all orders

pertaining to alimony, etc., and ordered that the action be dismissed upon the payment of the costs therein and \$50 attorneys' fees, by defendant.

Mrs. Rosa Tonzoni was granted a decree by Judge Van Dyke yesterday morning divorcing her from her husband, Gennova Tonzoni, an Italian fruiterer, upon the ground of extreme cruelty, by default.

Court Notes.

Judge Smith heard the case appealed by J. W. Buge et al., from the Police Court, where they were convicted of malicious mischief for having defaced certain shade trees in front of William Niles' residence on Washington street, and took the matter under advisement yesterday morning.

When Charley On, the Chinese charged with petit larceny (second offense) appeared before Judge Smith yesterday morning to plead, his counsel, H. E. Carter, Esq., presented a demurrer to the information against his client, which was, however, overruled by the Court. The defendant thereupon entered his plea of not guilty, and the matter was set for trial on March 10, next.

By consent of counsel, Edward Lang was allowed until Tuesday next in which to plead to the charge of robbery against him, by Judge Smith yesterday morning, and the cases appealed by E. Fimbres and Loo Foo were reset for hearing on Saturday next.

Judge Shaw yesterday heard argument upon demurrer in the case of Andrew Glasswell vs. Nicholas D. Coleman et al., an action upon a contract, and at the close, there of, took the matter under advisement.

The three injunctions were granted by Christopher Hanson et al. against the Pomona Orange Belt Irrigation District et al., were ordered transferred to Department Three by Judge Clark yesterday morning.

The defendants in the case of the Columbia Loan and Building Association vs. Thomas Robinson et al., an action to foreclose a mortgage on lot 9, of block X, of the city of Los Angeles, for \$4144.58, having allowed the matter to go by default, Judge Clark yesterday morning ordered a decree against them as prayed for by plaintiff.

The defendants in the foreclosure suit of Margaret E. Parker vs. Charles Ehrenfeld et al., were granted ten days'

additional time in which to plead therein, by Judge Van Dyke yesterday morning.

Judge McKinley yesterday morning rendered his decision in the case of W. Beach vs. P. A. Stanton, an action to recover money alleged to be due for services rendered as manager of the Arrowhead Hot Springs Hotel, Judgments and judgment being ordered for the defendant therein.

The argument in the case of Lauriano Arce vs. Cosme Arce was concluded in Department Six yesterday, and the matter was submitted to the Court for decision.

It is equally well settled that the same couple have been engaged in similar schemes in the city that have not yet been reported, but the police are working up what will probably prove to be a very interesting series of schemes, but, except in the case of Holman, the blacksmith, they were only attempts, as failure awaited them in each of the other cases known to the officers.

Mr. Tomich the woman claimed to own a ranch in the Cahuenga Valley; that she had lost a horse by an accident and was very desirous of securing a team for her hired man to keep on plowing with. The horses Mr. Tomich had for sale, and which he held at \$225, were "just the thing," she said, and, although after nightfall, she insisted in securing them right away, that she could take them at daybreak and leave for her ranch.

Mr. Tomich did not like the check nor the notes, but at the woman's earnest solicitation he started to visit a lawyer whom she knew. Leaving Mr. Tomich at Second and Main, to meet her on Spring street, she secured her confederate, who seems to be no other than Clements, but even the persuasive powers of the scheming woman and her "lawyer" had no force, and the trade was declared off.

It is known that the note given Holman and those offered Tomich were made out by Clements in the real estate office of A. C. Golsh. The same day the buggy was purchased. It is also known that Clements gave the name of Charles Clark and introduced the woman as his wife when securing a room in the Wilcox Block on North Spring street.

IMMIGRANTS' and returning voyagers and in Ayer's Sarsaparilla a cure for eruptions, boils, pimples, eczema, etc., whether resulting from sea-diet and life on ship-board, or from any other cause. Its value as a tonic and alterative medicine cannot be overestimated.

CREAM PUFF self-raising wheat Flour.

THE CONFIDENCE WORKERS.

The Police Digging Up Evidence Against Mrs. Murray and Clement.

It is reasonably well settled that Clements and his female partner, Mrs. Murray, now in the County Jail, held for forgery in uttering a bogus note to Mr. Holman in payment for a buggy, which they subsequently sold for cash, are the same who endeavored to secure a span of horses from Mr. Tomich of Third street the same evening.

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CREAM PUFF self-raising wheat Flour.

NOT A BOOM.

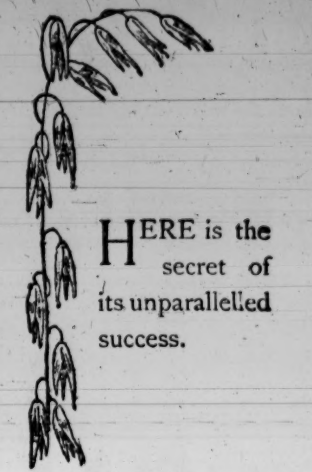
But Progress That is and Has Been Steady

The Harper tract, which lies near the corner of Adams and Hoover streets, is not, it is said, booming any more now than it has been doing for the past two or three years, but a stranger, visiting this charming section for the first time, would certainly think he had got right into a boom center, so many and so marked are the improvements going on. But in the Harper tract new buildings are always going up, and every architect you meet will tell you of others to follow. The march of improvement never falters. People like to locate where they are sure of good neighbors and pleasant, attractive surroundings. They also want the best there is in the way of conveniences for getting about, light, water, sidewalks, etc. They no longer see the Harper tract than they fall in love with it. Each resident knows just what is going to be built near him, for the owner of the tract will only sell to those who agree to make first-class improvements, such as will be in keeping with those already there. The streets are all graded and graveled and bordered with cement sidewalks. There is good water, gas, trees, handsome houses, and the best line of electric cars in the United States pass the tract every five minutes. It is understood that lots in this district are selling very rapidly, and hinted that many people are now looking that way will, the first thing they know, and themselves "out in the cold," if they put off too long securing what they want. They may be obliged to content themselves with some new tract, and in that case have to wait a long time for the first-class improvements that can be found in their perfection, now, in the Harper tract.

THE EXCITEMENT YESTERDAY.

Probable Repetition of It Today—Great Bargains.

The ladies will have another chance to-morrow at that astonishing sock at Mosgrove's. The bargains yesterday have set the town wild. Clothing and other bargains of the most beautiful and stylish kind, are really offered for almost nothing. Mosgrove says "half price," but every buyer knows she never before had the chance to get such things for three times what he is asking. He bought the stock for a song, and is offering it in a way to insure its speedy sale. And from the looks of the crowd of buyers yesterday he will not be long in closing it out. There are certainly some rare bargains, and the variety of the goods is limitless. Those who want to make sure of getting inside the store to-morrow should go early.



HERE is the secret of its unparalleled success.

H.O. Hornby's Oatmeal

Matchless quality. Without a rival and without a peer.

YOUR If You Use

ROOF P. & B.

WILL WATERPROOF

NOT OR PATENT

LEAK Ideal Roofing.

PARAFFINE PAINT CO.

217 N. Los Angeles st.

Dr. Wong Fay's Benevolent Dispensary.

307 S. Main street.

Sweetwater Nursery Co.,

(INCORPORATED.)

San Diego, - - - Cal.

45,000 Lemon Trees,

30,000 Orange Trees,

35,000 Peach Trees,

20,000 Walnut Trees

Strictly home grown and first-class.

Guaranteed free from insect pests.

Special attention paid to packing.

Correspondence Solicited.

Riverside

Orange Trees!

Napels,

Mediterranean Sweet,

St. Michaels,

Lisbon Lemon Trees.

First-class trees of all varieties. A few thousand, but large enough to grade, first-class, and in a perfect condition for nursery. For prices call on or address

G. H. SCOTT,

First National Bank.

Riverside, Cal.

DRUNKENNESS

Or the Liquor Habit Positively Cured

Golden Specific.

It can be given to any man, or in food, without the knowledge of the patient. It is absolutely harmless, and it is a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic. It has been given in thousands of cases, and in every case it has cured the patient. I never fail. The system once impregnated with this Golden Specific, the patient is cured for the liquor appetite to exist.

For the liquor habit, call on J. C. Rogers, 406-408, 410-412, 414-416, 418-420, 422-424, 426-428, 430-432, 434-436, 438-440, 442-444, 446-448, 450-452, 454-456, 458-460, 462-464, 466-468, 470-472, 474-476, 478-480, 482-484, 486-488, 490-492, 494-496, 498-500, 502-504, 506-508, 510-512, 514-516, 518-520, 522-524, 526-528, 530-532, 534-536, 538-540, 542-544, 546-548, 550-552, 554-556, 558-560, 562-564, 566-568, 570-572, 574-576, 578-580, 582-584, 586-588, 590-592, 594-596, 598-600, 602-604, 606-608, 610-612, 614-616, 618-620, 622-624, 626-628, 630-632, 634-636, 638-640, 642-644, 646-648, 650-652, 654-656, 658-660, 662-664, 666-668, 670-672, 674-676, 678-680, 682-684, 686-688, 690-692, 694-696, 698-700, 702-704, 706-708, 710-712, 714-716, 718-720, 722-724, 726-728, 730-732, 734-736, 738-740, 742-744, 746-748, 750-752, 754-756, 758-760, 762-764, 766-768, 770-772, 774-776, 778-780, 782-784, 786-788, 790-792, 794-796, 798-800, 802-804, 806-808, 810-812, 814-816, 818-820, 822-824, 826-828, 830-832, 834-836, 838-840, 842-844, 846-848, 850-852, 854-856, 858-860, 862-864, 866-868, 870-872, 874-876, 878-880, 882-884, 886-888, 890-892, 894-896, 898-900, 902-904, 906-908, 910-912, 914-916, 918-920, 922-924, 926-928, 930-932, 934-936, 938-940, 942-944, 946-948, 950-952, 954-956, 958-960, 962-964, 966-968, 970-972, 974-976, 978-980, 982-984, 986-988, 990-992, 994-996, 998-1000.

THE NEW PLEASANT, 715 Howard,

near 3d St. San Francisco. A first-class

lodging hotel, 200 rooms in suite and single,

gas and running water in each room, large

parlor, reading and smoking room; best

beds in the world. Per day, 50c and up; per

week, \$2.50 and up. Single, 25c and up; per

week, \$1.25 and up. Single, 12c and up; per

week, 60c and up. Single, 6c and up; per

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CAMPBELL'S
NEWS AND BUSINESS.
Weather Bureau.
U. S. WEATHER OFFICE, LOS ANGELES.
Feb. 13, 1893.—At 5 a.m. the barometer registered on 101.2 at 5 p.m. 30.14. Thermometer for corresponding hours showed 44° and 60°. Maximum temperature, 73°; minimum temperature, 40°. Character of weather, clear.

Doesn't Rose? Rose! We are not afraid to publish our prices. We know you can buy them cheaper, but good friends, in buying nursery stock of all things it does not pay to sacrifice quality to save a few cents. Strong, well-grown plants, all cut back ready for planting, sure to grow and will bloom in six weeks. \$2.50 per dozen; plants from four-inch plants, per dozen, three-inch pots, \$1.50 per dozen; one-year-old roses, without labels, at \$1 per dozen. We sell everything in the plant line, grow our own stock, give you honest quality, liberal and guarantee satisfaction in every respect. This is the best time to plant. C. G. Packard Floral Company, 340 South Broadway.

Lecture on human science at the Y.M.C.A. Hall, February 21st to 27th inclusive, by Prof. N. S. Riddell, of the Anthropological Society of New York, conceded to be the ablest delineator of character in the American Institute of Phenology. His lectures on sociology, penology, physiognomy and heredity are instructive, inspiring and highly practical, and with the living present and questionable future. Thousands that have heard or read them say "they are unexpected." Public lecture on the same subject at the close of each lecture, presenting the most difficult tests ever given by any phenologist.

Messrs. Stanton & Van Alstine have a very choice display of various and better in their window at 220 W. First street. This fruit was grown on land adjoining which they offer for sale in subdivisions at \$5 per acre. It is almost impossible to believe that such results can be obtained on land sold so cheap, but the facts exist, and the prospective speaks for itself. These gentlemen will set trees and bring orchards into bearing where desired. Terms given.

Some men get their spring suits in the spring, while others neglect to order till summer sets in. Neither of these is a very good way. The best time to order a spring suit is during the last eight days of February. The best place to go to order a spring suit in Los Angeles is Nelsen, the tailor, No. 110 North Spring street. His spring patterns are this spring's, not last spring's. He is a business man, and his spring suit is "in it," and don't you forget it.

Sixty cents worth of garden seeds (twelve varieties if desired) given in separate packages with each subscription to the *DAILY TIMES* and *WEEKLY MIRROR*, and \$1.40 cash, or with a three months' subscription to the *DAILY TIMES* by mail and \$2.45. (See advertisement on another page.)

A beautiful marine view and finest fishing on the coast from mammoth wharf, Santa Monica. Southern Pacific Sunday trains run through. Last train leaves wharf at 3:30 p.m. Plenty of time in Santa Monica for good fish dinner before returning to Los Angeles. Round trip 50 cents.

Sanborn, Vail & Co. have a complete stock of all kinds of pictures in etchings, engravings, facsimiles and photographs, suitable for wedding presents and all other occasions. They exercise particular attention to the framing of all classes of pictures and can suit the most fastidious. Sanborn, Vail & Co., 133 South Spring street.

Alfred Day, Jr., has severed connections with the California Colonization Company, transferring all his interests to W. H. Tomlinson and H. Hollamby. Mr. Day has opened a real estate, insurance and building agency at No. 118 1/2 South Spring street, room 14.

Grand athletic carnival at Ostich Farm adjoining Southern Pacific depot, Santa Monica today (Sunday). Running, jumping, hurdle-racing, shot throwing, tug-of-war. Take the Southern Pacific. Round trip 50 cents.

Hats. Odds and ends at half price. Stetson's hats below regular price. Regular stock cheaper than elsewhere. 130 West First street, Wilson Block.

Flow-sauce, suitable for light machinery, where power may be introduced, for rent on third floor of Times Building. Also first-class offices on same floor.

For good turnouts and reasonable rates call at St. George stables, No. 310 South Broadway. Special attention given boarders.

Jewell Grand, New Process and all the other Jewell stores, for gasoline and gas, at A. B. Chapman's, No. 414 South Spring.

The best news in the *DAILY TIMES* today is that sickly people may get well by using Bellan's La Grippe Specific. Before you buy your lumber get your figures from Clark & Bryson, wholesale and retail lumber dealers.

On Southern Pacific one fare for round trip every Sunday to all points in Southern California.

Dr. E. N. Mathis has moved into his new residence, corner of Fourteenth and Santee streets.

If you don't want to pay fancy prices for your furniture, etc., of the fast-growing popular furniture house of W. H. Woodman & Co., No. 324 South Spring street.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Campbell's Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

way undertakers, and taken East on this morning's train, accompanied by Mrs. King.

Mantels, tiles, office fittings, hardwood lumber, H. Bohman, 514 South Spring. If you want an orange farm or land, see ad. of W. P. McIntosh in another column. Buttons, holes and buttons made to order at Zimmann's, No. 123 South Broadway.

Let K & K, the Broadway tailors, make you a spring suit. 314 South Broadway. James Mean's shoes, sole agents, Boston Shoe Store, corner Main and Second. F. Culler, 2061 Spring street, did the floral work for the White banquet.

Indian and Mexican goods at Campbell's. The High Schools defeated the St. Vincent yesterday by a score of 11 to 10. Chinatown is visited by large crowds of people daily during the New Year festivities.

Joe Sepulveda, the East Side engine driver, yesterday gave ball and was released from custody. The first trip of the steamer Tillamook of the Los Angeles and San Diego line has been postponed one day, and will leave tomorrow.

The senate committee on buildings and education, who visited the Whittier Reform school yesterday afternoon, will spend Monday morning at the State Normal School.

The pupils of Miss Augustine Berger gave a delightful piano recital at the studio, corner Fifth and Broadway, yesterday. The parents and friends of the participants were present to enjoy the music.

A really enjoyable afternoon or evening's entertainment is to be had at the Amphitheater. A new bill, headed with a trick-performing elephant, will include also some good circus and specialty features.

There are undelivered telegrams at the Western Union Telegraph Office for John Lang, N. E. Eldred, C. A. Metzger, E. James, William P. Graves, W. M. Esten, J. D. Smiley, M. Margantau, Dr. Fernandez.

Another large excursion arrived here last evening in charge of A. E. Croenewich, agent, who has been visiting the East in the interest of the Santa Fe route, over which the party came. Most of the arrivals will locate in Southern California.

A crazy man, brought in from Cotton, en route to an asylum up north, created considerable excitement at the Arcade depot last night. He made times exceedingly lively for the half dozen men who undertook to transfer him from one car to another.

The entertainment at the Los Angeles Theater on Thursday evening last (*Le Topsy*) was not for the benefit of the G. A. R. or entertainment fund, as was stated. It was for the John A. Logan W. R. C. and will be handed to the ladies of that corps to be disposed of as they see fit.

An old man named Amos Maitland applied yesterday afternoon at the police station for medical treatment, and was given temporary quarters in the receiving hospital. Maitland, who has been a county charge for some time, is entirely without funds and related a pitiable story of the troubles of which he had been subject.

Dr. William D. Davis of Cincinnati, a brother of Dr. J. Davis, Esq., of this city, died yesterday. Dr. Davis was one of the leading physicians of Ohio, and was for over twenty years a professor in the Miami Medical College. In 1883 he was the American delegate to the Vienna International Congress. The deceased was a brother of Dr. Davis, who formerly lived in this city.

What a treat for Washington's birthday at Athletic Park will be a cross match between the Los Angeles and Riverside teams. This game has become a very popular sport, and it is expected the spectators will be in great numbers. The two teams, which are matched to play next Wednesday, are very evenly matched, and the game promises to be a lively one. All the players who played at the last game on Thanksgiving day will participate.

PERSONALS.
S. B. Hall, agent for the *Times* at Redondo Beach, was in the city yesterday.

Mrs. P. Anthony and Miss Anthony of Denver were among yesterday's arrivals.

H. W. Pith and F. N. Barney of Chicago were among yesterday's arriving tourists.

H. H. Fogg and wife and H. A. Fogg, prominent Bangor, Me., people, are in the city.

Mrs. H. M. White of Grand Forks, N. D., and Miss M. White of Vandallia, Ill., are visiting in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Heilbronn of San Diego came up from the southern bay city last evening to remain over Sunday.

LETTERS TO THE TIMES.

The Coyote Bounty.
LOS ANGELES, Feb. 17, 1893.—[To the Editor of the *Times*.] Gov. Markham, in his message to the Legislature, thinks the bounty on coyote scalps should be repealed. Very good! I suppose there are many persons who think the same. It may seem quite a high price to pay for a scalp—\$5—I think \$2.50 should be paid, at the least, so that the destruction of the coyote would not be discouraged. Perhaps the Governor never experienced the ravages of the festive coyote on his poultry yard, sheepfold or cattle pen. It is all very well for those who live in the cities and towns, where the advance of civilization has forced the coyote to the mountain region, but it is not so with the person who comes to our beautiful State and goes out into the foothill country to settle a land claim, build a home and help enrich the State and add to its prosperity. Those are the people whom the bounty tax will benefit and protect, but without this protection and encouragement for the date of the bounty, there will be many deterred from settling up the foothill country by the annoyance of this pest to their poultry and cattle.

Hazard's Primary Plan.
LOS ANGELES, Feb. 16.—[To the Editor of the *Times*.] Admirable as is ex-Mayor Hazard's reform bill for primary elections, there seems to be one very serious objection to it, namely, that it does not prevent the manipulation of the ward "boss." For instance, in certain parts of certain wards the boss who holds the sack will be able to go around before the ballots are mailed to the electors of his party and say to those who are known to him, "See here, my friend, when you get your ballot you come to me and sign your ballot without marking it, and I will pay you \$5 for your unmarked-but signed ballot."

Now, on a municipal ticket with a dozen offices to vote for, one candidate will be able to secure a hundred votes, and as he would be saved a great deal of the present assiduous and costly system, he would be a very likely to spend considerable money buying votes in this way.

The boss, knowing the purchasable vote of his ward, could be about certain of the number of votes he could deliver.

Right here is the worst feature of the whole thing, namely, that it does not prevent the absolute certainty to get what he was buying, for the very good reason that he would not pay for a ballot until it was signed in blank and delivered—with its receipt to him.

After he had bought the ballot, he could take it to the men he was employed by, and put the X opposite their names, in the presence of the electors, and then the candidates could see him place the envelopes in the mail box, or he could deliver the ballots to the candidates and let them deposit them themselves.

The delivery of the goods would be certain. Honorable candidates would not do this, and as a consequence the bad candidates would get the nominations, as all the purchasable vote would be for them, while the friends of the good candidates would scatter their votes among the several good candidates.

W. A. Lake Park Concert.
If the weather is pleasant the following programme will be rendered by the Douglas military band at Westlake Park this afternoon:
March, "Bescher" (Knappler).
Section, "March" (Audran).
Waltz, "Marien" (Ellenberg).
Overture, "Fia Diavola" (Auber).
Musical pastime, "The Merry Dwarfs" (Grieg).
March, "Regimental" (Oesche).
Grand selection, "Ernani" (Verdi).
Pizzicato polka, (Koster).
Galop, "The Kicker" (Gebhardt).

At Wineburgh's.
Great Drives for This Week—Give This Your Attention.

This week we place another lot of bargains before you. Each and every one will interest you. We are closing out our gentlemen's furnishing goods. It will more than pay you to get prices on underwear, shirts, collars, etc. We offer:
A line of good quality Plushes, all seasonable colors, at 40c a yard; regular price 65c.

A line of all-wool fine twilled, striped French Flannels, 40c a yard; regular 50c quality.

A line of best quality English Cordery in cream, tan, slate and gray, at 50c a yard; regular 60c.

A line of black silk Velvet, soft close nap, glossy blue-black, for 60c a yard; regular \$1.00.

A line of extra quality fine imported French dress goods, all wool, fine, closely woven, all good colors, at 40c a yard; good goods sold at 40c a yard, and cannot be bought elsewhere for less than 40c a yard. Come and get your goods at 40c a yard.

A line of double 104 California lambs wool heavy blankets, in scarlet and navy, at 65c a pair; regular price 75c. This is a great sacrifice, but we have too many.

A line of all-wool fine black cashmere Shawls, with fringe, two yards long, \$2.50 each; worth \$4.

A line of brass Nursery Lamps, burn alcohol, hold a cup of water in three minutes, each worth 25c.

A line of children's long cashmere Coats, shirt waists and collar, long, silk embroidered and scalloped cape, for \$2.50; worth \$3.50.

A line of children's scarlet lambs wool Underwear, fine grade, sizes 20, 22, 24 and 26; each worth 75c.

ONLY NINE DAYS

Remain of the \$3 a Month Rate for All Diseases.

Those wishing to Avail Themselves of This Remarkably Low Offer Must Do So Before March 1st.

A Class of Professionals That the Public should Be Aware Of.

There are doctors who advertise, and there are advertising doctors. Of the first kind, the public is aware. Of the latter, they are unfortunately too many. You will notice the advertisements of this latter class, and of patronage that few doctors care to have.

Dr. De Monco and associates treat people suffering from nasal catarrh and kindred disorders. As this disease affects nearly every part of the human system, it is a very common ailment, and many different methods are used to cure it. The best of these is the one used by Dr. De Monco and associates, who have contributed more to the cure of this disease than any other physicians in the country.

Dr. De Monco and associates do not wish to be deceived with such people. Their work is distinguished by its thoroughness, and they have a right not only to point out the difference between "doctors" and "advertisers," but to warn the ignorant, untrained and unscrupulous men who never saw the inside of a medical college, that constitute this latter class.

MR. HENRY SCOTT.

A Retired House, now residing at 721 North Avenue, Los Angeles, Cal., in conversation with the *Times*, said:

"I have suffered with catarrh in its worst form for fourteen years. At first it began with a running nose, and then it spread to the throat, and then to the chest, and then to the lungs. I had a great deal of trouble, and I was very much distressed. I tried many different remedies, but none of them did me any good. I was very much distressed, and I was very much distressed."

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Catarrh.

And all the Various Diseases of the Head, Throat and Lungs Successfully Treated by

M. HILTON WILLIAMS, M.D., M.C.P.S.O. No. 137 S. Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal. By the AERIAN System of Dr. Price, Combined with Proper Constitutional Remedies When Required.

CATARRH.

Catarrh is often regarded by the patient as a cold in the head, and he often expresses his astonishment at his remarkable tendency to contract a fresh cold. Indeed, he declares he is scarcely freed from one cold before he takes another, and he is always exceedingly careful. It is a matter of surprise to him that the cold always seems to settle in the head and throat.

At times many of the symptoms of catarrh may seem to arise, and the patient is led to hope that the disease is about to wear off; but another class of symptoms soon appears, and he learns to his (often that) instead of recovery from the disease, it is changed in its character and extended to the throat. A sense of weariness is sometimes felt in reading, speaking or singing. Hoarseness at times occurs, a sensation of dryness in some times felt in the throat, or it appears that some foreign substance, as for instance, a hair obstructs the passage, there becomes a sense of languor and fatigue, the breath lessens upon a little exertion, a short hacking cough, a peculiar sound in clearing the throat, a feeling as though there were not more enough in the chest to breathe, these and other symptoms occur after the disease has made considerable progress. When it is a time when consumption is about to set in, its dreadful work is done. To this point the progress of the disease may have been slow, and the patient may in ex. pressing his content hope that it will "wear off," declare that he has had catarrh for years and has not seemed to become much worse and trust he will "by and by" recover. But this delusion is the grand error, which has produced so much misery and suffering, and which has led to the consummation.

Every case of catarrh can be cured if properly treated. The very best of references from those already cured.

Those who desire to consult with me in regard to their catarrh, should call at my office for an examination; but, if possible, to visit the office personally, may visit for a consultation, and a circular, both of which will be sent free of charge. Address, M. Hilton Williams, M. D., 137 S. Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.

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TELEPHONE No. 1163.

Hammerburger's People's Store
SAFEST PLACE TO TRADE

SHOES.

We received yesterday a new invoice of our celebrated Dongola Kid, patent leather slip \$2.50 shoes. These are trade winners. For the price there never was a better shoe built. We have a beautiful line of ladies' shoes at \$3.50 and another line at \$5. We call your particular attention to these because they are meritorious and splendid value for the price.

Our line of men's shoes starting at \$2 for an all-calf shoe, not real calf on split leather, and rising at intervals of 50c a pair for the different qualities until you strike Hanan & Sons' \$8 that we are now selling at \$5. We are overloaded in men's shoes and are selling them at actual cost.

We are pushing our shoe department to the front, and if meritorious footwear at proper prices interests you, you will facilitate us in our task.

M. Hilton Williams, M. D.
137 S. Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.

Men's Furnishings

Too much cannot be said for this department. You can buy laundering shirts from us for 50c, or one for \$1.50. The one at 50c is equal to any 75c shirt in this town. It is laundered as well as the \$1.50 one. Considering that you pay 10c for laundering a shirt, any sort of a shirt ought to be very reasonable at 40c, which would be its cost unlaundered. We are the sole agents for the line of "Never Rip" Overshirts in cotton and wool, and comprise all sorts of working shirts, tourists and negligees. The manufacturer guarantees that if they rip with reasonable wear, we will refund the money. We are selling two lines of men's underwear at \$1; the one is the natural gray, full fashioned, no seams; intrinsic value \$2.50; the drawers are shaped. The other is a line of Vienna underwear which we considered a special value at \$1.50, at which we sold them. Men's light and dark tees, scarfs and four-in-hands, 50c, in silk, crepe and satin effects, large in size, and made of handsome materials, intended to retail from 75c to \$1.

Dress Goods.

Every express brings us new effects, and they are perfectly lovely in design and quality; we have received some French pattern suits, exclusive novelties, one suit of a kind, no duplicates. A lady purchasing from us will not be confronted with her double. These patterns come in wool and silk-and-wool, with neat, exquisite designs, and in two-toned and variegated effects. We have marked them with a view to showing you that we can sell the finest goods manufactured, and at prices that will convince you at once that we are headquarters for novelties and dress goods. Besides the novelties shown in dress goods we have received some of the best values that it has ever been our lot to handle in men's price dress goods. We are showing some of these at 50c; all dress goods below that price will be found at our domestic dress goods counter. We have received some new challoes, our stock is entirely new as we did not carry over a single piece, and no old chests must be worked off. Our dress goods stock was so reduced that we really felt ashamed of the bare condition of our fixtures. Our buyers have instructions to fill us up with everything from A to Z.

SILKS.

For six months we have been selling Cheney Bros' silks at 75c a yard. The Greatest Dress Goods House in Los Angeles advertises them for \$1.00, but we have a value that beats even Cheney Bros' at 75c; they are in our window at 50c. It is the best silk for the money that you ever bought in your life at any time, at any place, or from any one. The patterns are the newest, and is the best value today in the United States. You will find in our silk stock this season a large variety of the newest things in novelties and staples. The variety, the quality and the price will bring the trade.

DOMESTICS

We don't find it necessary to lie to the public to do business. We don't have to tell you that we do four times as much business as any other house in town. Our business is done upon the variety, the quality and the price of our merchandise. We received yesterday by express a line of new crinkled Scotch Craghams; we have priced them at 37 1/2c a yard; you will find them elsewhere at 50c; they are perfect beauties; would be pleased to have you see them.

We don't crow about our Linen Department, for it is no better than any other in the house, but we sell the largest lot through out the country their linens, and that is pretty fair evidence of the fact that we are able to sell you. We have two or three different styles of Flannels, ranging in price from 10 to 15c a yard. Our line of Scotch Craghams at 20c a yard, is sold by our San Francisco house at 25c.

In Prints and Cotton Dress Goods of all sorts we have received cases of all the new designs and materials, and as we devote 120 feet to this department we feel you are nearly sure of being suited. For a special leader tomorrow in our Flannel Department we will offer you a line of French Flannels, in stripes, at 40c a yard; the same goods sold all over the town at 75c.

Missellaneous.

We would like to call your attention to new styles of Corsets that are just at hand; also to a number of novelties in Printed Cotton and Lisle Hose that we are disposing of at very much under market prices. You will find a large variety of splendid value, scattered all over the house and marked out for special inducements.

February 19, 1893.

CLUETT, COON & CO'S
LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS.

TWELFTH YEAR.

LOS ANGELES, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1893.—TWENTY PAGES.

PRICE: SINGLE COPIES, 5 CENTS BY THE WEEK, 35 CENTS.

STATE BALLS.

Presidential Inaugural Dances from 1841 Down.

The William Henry Harrison Ball and the Benjamin Ditto.

Recollections of Col. James G. Berret of Washington.

Presidents Polk, Taylor, Buchanan, Lincoln, Grant, Garfield and Cleveland, and the Balls Given in Their Honor.

Special Correspondence of The Times.

WASHINGTON (D. C.), Feb. 13, 1893.—The ceremonies attending the inauguration of a President are very simple. They are rendered impressive by the inherent nature of the act which they surround, and by the vast numbers who look on. Unless all signs fail the throng this year will be greater than it ever was before. To one having a general view of the newspapers of the country, it would seem as if every organization, not distinctly Republican in its character, had decided to be present. The question one hears most frequently in Washington now is: "Where are you going to stand along the avenue and take off your hat when Cleveland goes by?"

All preparations have been made. There are details to be worked out, but they have only to do with the formation and handling of the great parade and similar matters. The arrangements this year do not differ in any notable manner from those of previous inaugurations, with a single exception, and this has to do with the ball. The inaugural ball is really, in a way, the most brilliant portion of the day's observances. One gets a better idea of the great thing in the city and of the remarkable assemblage of notable personages by attending the ball than in any other way. The novel feature about this year is not due to the design of man, but to the fact that March 4 falls upon Saturday. It would be wicked to dance in a Government building on Sunday morning, and, therefore, the ball must be over by 12 o'clock. Hence it is easy to perceive that it must start much earlier than the experience of mankind would lead one to

again summoned him to her legislative halls. "The first inaugural ball which I attended," said Col. Berret, "was that given in honor of William Henry Harrison. The city had only 28,000 inhabitants then, and, of course, such an attendance as we now expect was a thing unheard of for such an affair. There were, perhaps, seven hundred people present at that ball, which was held, if my memory serves me, in Carusi's saloon. According to the etiquette of the time, the President was

at the memory, and I treasure now my pleasant recollections of the man and the hour. I remember him, too, at the inaugural ball of 1865, which was held in the Patent Office, but there is no special incident connected with that occasion. "The first ball given to Grant was in the Treasury building. The crowd was enormous; the confusion indescribable. The vast building was packed. Cut up as it is into innumerable rooms, it is little adapted for such a purpose. There were supper rooms everywhere

froze the marrow of one's bones. We made every effort to warm the building in which the ball was held, but it was impossible to warm anything in Washington that day. I have been told that the coffee prepared for the guests froze in their cups. It was my agreeable duty to escort Mrs. Grant to the dance. It was out of the question for her to lay aside her wraps, and I dared not dispense with my overcoat. Dressed as for an Arctic expedition we advanced through the hall, and Mrs. Grant took her place be-

Committee, escorted Miss Rose Elizabeth Cleveland. Both seemed to take great interest in the festivities. "Four years later, when Mr. Harrison was the guest of honor, the Pension building was fully completed. Under the management of Col. A. T. Britton the most brilliant and in every way successful ball that I have ever seen was given. The building was beautifully decorated, and there was, of course, a far greater opportunity for elaborate effects than on the previous occasion, when so much of the building was of a merely temporary character. The fund advanced was returned to the subscribers, and a surplus of \$28,000 remained and was dedicated to charity. It was placed in charge of the commissions of the district, and the interest is applied to the purchase of fuel for the poor, perhaps—and Col. Berret smiled pleasantly in concluding his sketch—"in memory of the Arctic ball of 1872."

The solemn observances of the day will not vary in their general character from the custom that has long prevailed. Shortly before noon Mr. Cleveland will go to the White House, where President Harrison will receive him. The President's private carriage will be waiting at the door, and it will convey the outgoing and the incoming Presidents to the Capitol, where, on the platform before the eastern front, the oath of office will be administered by the Chief Justice, and the inaugural address will be delivered. No voice that ever was propelled by human lung could reach the end of the vast crowd that will be there assembled; but, though few can hear, every one will have the satisfaction of knowing that the great vow has been taken in his presence, and the words of the address sent toward him on the air. There will be the usual reception, and then, in lighter vein again, will follow such entertainment as fireworks can give, and the illumination of the Capitol by enormous artificial candles. Great things are expected of the parade, which the President reviews after he has returned from the Capitol. A stand is erected for that purpose before the White House.

[Copyright, 1893.]

FRESHENING UP THE DINING-ROOM.

Contributed to The Times.

Any woman who wants to work a change in her dining-room can do it at a very small expenditure of money, if she only has time for a little needle work.

A friend of mine at a very trifling expense has made and embroidered for her dining-room, which is papered in old blue, some very pretty portieres and a table cover, of the common blue denim or "overall" cloth. She bought the "double-width" material, and at top and bottom of the portieres embroidered in chain stitch, with white linen floss, a simple, conventional design of leaves and scroll work. She then lined the portieres with the plain material. I copy the pattern, which of course, is to be enlarged. Heavier and

side the President. Women danced that night in scalelike socks, and army officers concealed the splendor of their uniforms under the warmest article of apparel that they could find in their wardrobes. Naturally, the attendance was very small, compared with what it would have been, and there was considerable financial loss. Part of it was made up by several concerts which were held in the building. It was an excellent building, by the way, and was planned and executed by A. B. Mullet. A word about Gen. Grant's demeanor: He bore himself very well on such social occasions. Somewhat reserved he was, it is true, but surely not lacking in courtesy. And there was a quiet dignity about him which could not fail to impress every thoughtful beholder.



Misfits in Washington, March 5, 1869.

"No ball was given to President Hayes. The uncertainty of the situation previous to his inauguration made adequate preparation impossible. In President Garfield's time a new method of conducting the business of the ball was introduced. A guarantee fund was tried, and the people subscribed liberally, enabling the committee to get the building now known as the Museum—then partially completed—in which to hold the ball. Under the supervision of John W. Thompson it proved a great success and paid all expenses. "The ball given to Mr. Cleveland eight years ago was held just where the

Washington was a great misfit establishment, and the newspapers for days afterward were full of the advertisements of people who vainly sought their missing apparel. "The inaugural ball of Grant's second term was even more remarkable. We constructed a building in Judiciary Square on a very extensive scale, and handsome in its internal arrangements. It was intended to accommodate ten

now proposed to reduce the price to \$5, and to make other changes in the arrangements. The result was that two balls were held—one at \$10 and one at \$5. The Democratic, or \$5 ball, was held in the National Theater, on the same site as the present structure of that name. The \$10 ball was held at Carusi's. Mr. and Mrs. Polk appeared at both balls. A difference of a few hours might well have made this incident a catastrophe.

"In Taylor's time, 1849, there was the same difficulty as had resulted in the double entertainment for his predecessor. There was not only a social division, but politics came in. There was an attempt to make the ball a test and a means of political influence. Two balls were held. The pronounced Whig ball was held in a building constructed for the purpose, adjoining City Hall. The other was at Jackson Hall over the old Globe printing office. The balls were fairly successful, but the effort to make political capital out of them was a failure so far as I could observe.

"No ball was given to President Pierce in 1855. He had lost a son in a railroad accident near his home just before he came to Washington. The victim of this sad mishap was his only child, a most promising boy, whose loss was a sore grief to his father. In such circumstances any entertainment like a ball was felt to be wholly inappropriate. The ball given to Buchanan in 1857 was a very handsome affair. It was held in such a building as the Whigs had put up in Taylor's time. The rooms in City Hall were used for supper rooms, coat rooms, etc. With Buchanan came Miss Harriet Lane, his niece, whom I remember as a most accomplished and beautiful woman, distinguished by the grace of bearing in the performance of any social duty.

"The building and the general arrangements were the same when Lincoln was entertained in 1861. I was Mayor, and, according to the custom, received the President in my office previous to his entering into the ball. He came under the escort of Senator Anthony and myself, passed into the hall, followed by Mr. Douglass and Mrs. Lincoln, and made our way to the dance. It was a handsome ball, and, for the time, a great success. Lincoln seemed to enjoy the company. He remained until 12 o'clock, when he expressed to me his desire to withdraw. If he could do so without interfering in any way with the festivities, we went back to the City Hall. Then I went with the President to the White House. It was a most beautiful night. The moon shone with wonderful brilliancy, and as we came upon the avenue the great white dome of the Capitol shone out like silver. Such a night and such a scene as

to twelve thousand people, and I do not think the estimates of the attendance were wrong so far as the possibilities of human foresight extend. But nature had made some plans for that day without giving any notice to the committee in charge of the inaugural ball. Such a day I had never seen in Washington before, nor have I seen the like of it since. It was cold to a degree which beggars exaggeration. A wind was abroad which found out and

one for which we are now preparing will be given, but the building was incomplete. The walls were just up. There was no water, no heat, no light, no windows. At great expense the building was put in condition, and as handsome a ball was given as had ever been seen in this city. It paid its expenses and some hundreds were left over for charity. I escorted Mr. Cleveland to the platform, and Mr. William M. Galt, chairman of the Executive

"DAN" LAMONT.

Mr. Cleveland's Future Secretary of War.

An Interview, and a Sketch of His Life and Career.

Journalist, Politician, Business Man and President's Secretary.

His Experience as a Worker With Mr. Cleveland—His Personal Habits and His Achievements as a Street Railway Manager.

Special Correspondence of The Times.

New York, Feb. 13.—Of all the politicians in New York city who have taken interest in Mr. Cleveland's prospective Cabinet, probably about it is that one who will be the sole representative of the city in Cleveland's official family, "Dan" Lamont. He seems to be far more greatly interested in the development of the street railway property in New York of which he is president, and the work of laying and testing the new cable which is speedily to take the place of horse power on this street car line, gives the youthful poli-

It came, I suspect, from imprudence in eating these New York dinners being a wonderful temptation, and to lack of exercise, and that sort of thing will make any man sick, won't it?"

To hear Lamont talk of imprudence in any of his personal habits was somewhat amusing, since probably no young man was ever more careful in these regards than he. Not knowing the taste of tobacco, a total abstainer and not particularly fond of eating, at least fancy dishes, it seemed strange to hear him say that he had fallen a victim to New York hospitality. I asked him if he had changed his habits, and he replied with something of surprise in his tone, "Why, of course I eat as I used to."

"And as to exercise?"

"Why, I walk like the old Harry for two or three hours a day, and that is all that is necessary."

"Then you are in fine condition to undertake those new responsibilities that we see so much about in the newspapers?"

He looked at me with a queer expression for a moment and then he shook his head, smiling at the same time and raising the warning finger. A moment later he said: "Nobody knows what is going to happen in politics after the 4th of March. I don't know myself. Of course there are a great many speculations and a good deal of gossip about this man and that man and this measure and that measure, but I can say that nothing definite is now known about any of these things."

"Of course that is in a general way true, but there can certainly be no



Daniel S. Lamont.

tion something of fascination, since he has watched the work with apparent delight, and is quite ready to talk with anyone who possesses some expert authority upon the subject of motive power for street railways.

A few days ago I met Lamont at the offices of this company. They are situated far up town, almost on the edge of Central Park, five miles away from the Wall street office of the President-elect, which has been since the 1st of January the Mecca of political Mussulmen.

Of all the officers of this great company who were seen in this building, Lamont appeared the most modest, quiet and inconspicuous. Any one who did not know him would have been amazed if told that this quiet-looking man, dressed in a suit of rough Scotch goods which had been well worn, with a little black derby hat set upon the back of his head, drumming with his fingers upon a steam heater as he looked with the interest of possession upon the coming and going of the street cars from the stables beneath, was perhaps the most fortunate of all the younger men who have undertaken political life within the last twelve years, and perhaps quite as fortunate as any young man who has begun a business career within the past four years.

There was a dozen men in these offices of stylish dress, assertive manner, proud step and a quick eye, sharp and decisive voice, anyone of whom would have been more likely to have been selected by the stranger for "Dan" Lamont than the inconspicuous person who really bore that name.

Since his return from Europe, Lamont has grown rather stout. His eyes are clear and bright and he seems almost fully to have regained his health, which was so seriously threatened a year ago. He held out his hand quite cordially as I entered the office, speaking at once of old times when we were both newsmen at the Legislature in Albany. This is one of the charms of the character that notwithstanding the great good fortune which has been his lot, and which in its way is quite as conspicuous as the career of the man with whom he has been so closely associated, Mr. Cleveland, yet Lamont is precisely the same man to his many acquaintances that he was when sharing with the newspaper reporters of a dozen years ago the toil and excitement of political news-gathering.

He is secretive now, but he was then. Confidences reposed in him when he was a newspaper writer were kept with as rigid secrecy as are the important confidences which he has shared for ten years with Grover Cleveland. This, however, does not mean that Lamont is a tactful man. He has a keen sense of humor, and this, combined with his wide acquaintance with public men and with the secrets of the city, has made him the most interesting and delightful person to chat with, although he always suggests that he is keeping to himself very much more than he is revealing.

"I am pretty well now," he said, "and I think I have wholly overcome the trouble which threatened to floor me a year ago." I suggested that he looked stouter than he had ever seemed to be, and he said that he now weighed 183 pounds, but when I told him he had reached the time of life when ten pounds more would not be too much, he shook his head and with a peculiar smile said, "No, ten pounds less would be better." "The messages that the birds bring from Lakewood and the Mills building indicate that you may be going into four years' training and of a sort that might reduce your weight," I said, and Lamont parried the hint, laughing heartily, by saying that he could not know what the messages were that the birds were bringing from those places. In a more serious vein, he added: "My trouble of last summer was not due to overwork, as was widely reported,



The east front of the Capitol—Inauguration day, 1863.

suppose that such an affair could be got under way.

Edwin B. Hay says that the ball will start at 8 o'clock, and is he chairman of the sub-committee this statement carries weight. The preparations for the interesting festivity are on a grand scale. Eight thousand dollars will be spent on the decorations, and the enormous hall of the Pension building will doubtless present a gay and glittering appearance. It is a fine thing to have the interior of this building once in four years atone for the unspeakable ugliness of its exterior every day in the year. There will be 100 musicians in the main orchestra, and sixty in the promenade orchestra. The engraved programmes have been prepared with great care. The floor manager will have sixteen aids, to each of whom will be assigned a section of the hall. They will be in communication with their chief by means of an electric wire. Every one of them will press his button when the sets in his



Col. James G. Berret.

part of the hall are filled, and when all have signaled the floor manager will start the music. There will be such an enormous crush that dancing will be almost as vigorous an exercise as playing football, but everybody will have a good time.

The inaugural ball has a very interesting history. No man knows it better than Col. James G. Berret. He has attended every ball since '41, when William Henry Harrison was entertained with the spectacle of dancing and merry-making in his honor. Everybody knows Col. Berret. A tall and portly man he is, to whom high office has lent the garment of dignity, while nature bestowed upon him the better gift of kindness. He has been Mayor of the city, and a member of the Mary and Edw. Lincoln. His connection with that body has probably never been implicated by any public man. In 1887 he was chosen to the Legislature, and he served his term. Fifty-five years later he was again chosen from the same county. He was the youngest of the law-makers when the State called him first; he was the oldest when sh



Scene at the Inaugural Ball of 1865.

the effect of political influences, that he had wisdom and discretion beyond his years. Lamont never possessed the faculty of concealing his thoughts, but he was not a blabberer, and he hid behind rapid and inconsequential utterance knowledge or motives. He impressed every one with whom he came in contact, and he was a great deal more than he revealed, and that, perhaps, added to his reputation for political wisdom.

Lamont's opportunity came unknown to him with the election of Grover Cleveland to the Governorship in the fall of 1882. Mr. Cleveland perceived when he went to Albany that he was almost like a man without a pilot, he knew very little of the public men of the State, very little of the machinery of State government, and nothing of the various politics that prevailed in different localities. He wanted a man by his side who could furnish him with this knowledge, who was discreet, industrious and loyal, and when he asked if there was such a one, Mr. Manning instantly replied that "Dan" Lamont had every one of these qualifications. And thus Lamont became Cleveland's private secretary.

Mr. Cleveland was a hard judge of men, although some of his friends thought him lacking in this quality. He also takes strong likings or dislikes. Lamont had not been with him a month before Cleveland perceived that he had secured not only a valuable assistant, but a man whose mental, moral and physical characteristics were exactly to his liking. Lamont's executive capacity is exemplified by ordinary fact, a quality which Mr. Cleveland's friends have felt that he lacked. Moreover, Lamont was quiet, unassuming, diligent and capable of quite a hard work. Mr. Cleveland himself, so that the relations between them took on more the characteristics of personal intimacy and liking than those of employer and employee.

It is one of the traditions that after Mr. Cleveland was elected President he said to Lamont:

"Dan, I won't go to Washington unless you go too."

"But I can't afford it, Governor. I can live very nicely in Albany on my income, but I don't see how I can live in Washington."

Then Mr. Cleveland, silent for a moment, told Lamont that he would, of his own pocket, make up an amount sufficient, with the salary of private secretary, to enable Lamont to live in Washington as became his office, and with this but one condition, the whole matter was settled.

Lamont was the only private secretary to a President who ever gained fame through his management of that office. Others have held the office who have afterward secured reputations. No one has ever gained national prominence by reason of the service in it excepting Lamont. Mr. Cleveland himself was extraordinarily impressed with the tact which his secretary displayed, almost as much by this quality as by the wisdom of some of Lamont's suggestions and his discretion in the management of the office. These qualities also impressed Mr. Whitney, who, while Secretary of the Navy, was already in negotiation with certain great capitalists for important business interests which he undertook to develop as soon as the administration ended.

To the eye of the politician, and in fact the business man, the intimacy between Whitney and Lamont seemed almost unaccountable. The Secretary was a man of the highest culture, of seemingly indolent mannerisms, an unusual one for an American, and quite common in England, and which was altogether misleading when estimates of Whitney's business ability were made. He had unusual fondness for the fascinations of social life, exquisite character as a high cultivation in matters of art and literature, and possessed what Lamont never did, the art of concealing thought by words.

Lamont never fully overcame the suggestion of his early country life. He was by no means a rustic in appearance or manner, but there was something of the hint of a countryman in his dress, which was especially manifested in his distaste for the whirl of fashionable festivity. His culture is entirely that which comes from experience, and there seems to be but little to furnish a bond of sympathy between these men excepting their art and literature.

Yet the most cordial intimacy was developed between them, going so far that Mr. Whitney lifted Lamont out of what might have been an embarrassment had he been compelled to look about for a career, and set him right in the midst of that group of great capitalists whose plans are believed to embrace the control of the street railway systems in all the greater cities of the United States.

From the rush of political life to that other and entirely different activity which characterizes his business operations, Lamont found himself suddenly removed, and Whitney discovered that he had not misjudged him. Adaptability is one of Lamont's talents, and he proved quite as serviceable in these great business undertakings as he had been in the right hand of Cleveland, as he was sometimes called.

The contact with business men and business life, calling into play some of the qualities necessary for successful politics and others unknown to politicians, was a revelation and delight to Lamont. The ambition to gain distinction and fortune in business seized him. A young man of less moral fiber than he might have had his head turned by business success, which was greater even than that which politics had given him. Within two years Lamont found himself a capitalist, a man whose name was becoming a greater capital. His fortune was made, and those who know something of his affairs say that he has accumulated nearly \$250,000 since he retired from public life. When he goes back to Washington he will no longer be required to make his own way, and hand his expenses, but will be compelled to think rather of his investments.

This is a career which it has been the lot of a man now scarcely turned 40 to manage within ten years. With fortune secured, with great distinction gained, he is about to step into one of the chief posts of honor in the Government, and at an age when most men who began with nothing, as he did, are still looking forward for political honor and the making of a fortune.

Alexander Hamilton, Nathan Goff and perhaps two or three others who were younger than Lamont have served in cabinets. Robert Lincoln was about Lamont's age when he became a member of Garfield's Cabinet. It is certainly an extraordinary career, and, in perhaps, quite as impressive an illustration of the truth that "the republic is opportunity" as that furnished by the career of Mr. Cleveland himself.

E. JAY EDWARDS.

PANAMA PLUNDER.

How Millions Went in Blocks to Contractors.

More Than \$10,000,000 Spent in America.

A Walk Over the Canal, With Notes of Actual Work.

Present Condition of the Plant—The Canal Almost Hidden by the Quick Growing Foliage of the Tropical Isthmus.

(From a Special Correspondent of The Times.)

PANAMA, Jan. 31.—In my letter of a week ago from this place I took a running glance at the items of expense which went to make up the total outlay on the Panama Canal of \$262,683,768. This sweeping note of details was largely for the purpose of showing the disproportion between the sums spent and the results produced, as in the case, for example, of the \$5,000,000 hospital here. I spoke of the inrush of contractors and sub-contractors also, consequent upon this oily outpouring of money. Of the grand total mentioned above, some of the component disbursements went in great blocks. For example, there were paid \$35,084,203.07 to the Society of Engineers, in round numbers, \$50,000,000 in bonds. I shall presently refer to these items more in detail.

The "block" system was divided into three periods, the first covering the time from 1881 to 1882, during which years there were paid to MM. Couvreur and Hergent, contractors, about \$6,500,000.

From 1883 to 1885, the second period, came what was called the petty contractors, to whom were paid \$6,586,407.19.

The third period, 1885 to 1889, was signed and was called "Grand Enterprise," as follows: The American Contracting and Dredging Company, H. B. Slaven, president, to which were paid \$6,305,396.60; "Enterprise Jacob," \$16,540,884.43; Vignaud, Barbaud, Blaenli and Co., \$35,398,900.00; "Society of Engineers," \$50,000,000.00; "Construction," \$7,215,022.95; the "Enterprise Generale," of Culebra, in which there were disbursed to Cutbill, De Lunge, Watson and Van Hout, \$8,379,272.06; and to Artigue, Sonderegger & Co., \$32,846,479.28; "Enterprise," Barataud, Letellier & Co., \$2,627,658.86; "Enterprise," Eiffel, which referred to the plan of building locks fathered by Eiffel and adopted in 1887, \$69,824,292.10. These concerns paid back to the company sums comparatively insignificant for the cost of hospital expenses, sundry supplies, buildings, etc.

The next "block" was that paid to America, under the head of American Committee, amounting to \$10,509,767.12. Then comes the Panama Railroad, for which there were paid about \$4,000,000. The total of \$75,000,000 spent in Paris, to which France is now giving attention.

It is highly likely that an early investigation will be had into the details of the \$2,000,000 spent in America, as well as into the working methods of some of the contracting firms.

I believe I am now on the line of information which may throw some light on the millions that were blown in to fill the marsh on which Colon is now built, as well as of the deceptive manner of handling dredges at the time of the construction of the locks. There are too, some interesting details touching the transfer of the Panama Railroad to the French company, as well as touching the changes in some of its important officials, together with the connection of the French government with these changes. The parts played by some in the matter of discounted bills said to have been paid in Paris under penalty of exposure, and by others in timber contracts, may make interesting reading, all of which, as soon as my information is fully developed, I expect more minutely to set forth.

Meanwhile, against the great "chunks" of money mentioned above, I desire for a few moments to set the different issues of bonds put out by the company. Beginning with the capital stock, \$100,000,000, there have been placed besides this stock about \$950,000,000 in bonds as follows: \$1,000,000, 5 per cent. bonds; \$1,650,000, 3 per cent.; \$1,400,000, 4 per cent.; \$2,000,000, "obligations nouvelles"; \$110,000,000 new obligations, secured first into \$9,000,000 ditto, third series; lottery bonds, 200,000,000.

The company has to show in assets for what it spent, the Panama railroad, which, by the by, paid in dividends \$1,200,000, and which is valued at \$38,000,000 to \$40,000,000, less many millions of its stock on which money has been borrowed to pursue the work on the isthmus. Mention should be made in its favor of payments also on bonds of some \$20,000,000 and of interest paid \$260,000,000; then remains the ditch and its debris and some scattered buildings.

In order to get a layman's view of how much canal was left, or, in other words, what there was to represent \$87,000,000, the amount of the total outlay of \$260,000,000 said to have been expended, I went into a dig. I took a careful trip of observation over the line of the canal.

La Boca, meaning the mouth, is the name of the place where the canal empties into Panama Bay. There are one or two little steam launches here, and there are undoubtedly steam launches stream some five or six miles on the Panamaside. From the Colon side the journey may be made for probably fifteen miles, but there has been much sliding in of sand and closing in of the growth, and so at La Boca at low tide there are the deserted beach and the channel not over fit for rowing purposes. I am told that the depth never exceeding, nor could it ever have exceeded, eighteen feet on account of the almost impenetrable nature of the coral bed bottom. Thus, in the highest state of completion, the canal is not navigable by vessels of deep draught, and that for say twenty odd miles, with a width of say fifth avenue. A wide shed of La Boca covers a score or more of rowboats, long laid up, while three or four greenish looking little launches are beached with no cover, and with holes rusted through their iron keels. The beach is strewn with the heads of wine bottles, thousands of them—a boat load—buried six inches below the surface. Another launch lies lonely on the sands, and the stream winds in a thready way around the deserted bend, with its marshy fringe of rushes.

The Atlantic has at Colon only about two feet of tide against the twenty-three feet Panama, and so the canal entrance from Colon, just off the house erected for Count Ferdinand de Lesseps, looks more as if there were a living chance for a fair-sized boat. The wharf built just at the entrance is

sunken in under decay, and a house sits up on the hill with some old machinery inclosed.

At Monkey Hill, the first station a mile or two after leaving Colon, I saw on the left the populous suburban cemetery, containing many thousand bodies, the Fox River shops, many Belgian and Baldwin locomotives, fleet of dredges, floating cranes, cranes, and between the Fox River shops and Monkey Hill there lie the unused castings and iron cylinders, ten feet in diameter, purchased for the lock system inaugurated by Eiffel in 1888. There is a big supply shed here, counted 150 iron dump cars exposed, as well as more than one hundred and twenty-five larger open cars. There are coach cars, also, whose tops are warped and peeled. Yet much of the machinery is housed, and the place on the hillside looks not uninviting, with little orchards and green stretches.

At the next place, Mindi, where the Mindi cut is, I saw the bridge built for the derivation of the Chagres—that is, a bridge built to pass over where the Chagres would have to run had the proposed derivation been made. This cut is not the case. Here, too, are iron planers and small Decauville cars. These cars hold one-quarter cubic meter of earth, while the large cars hold five cubic meters, and the iron-bottomed cars, still larger, hold seven cubic meters. This cut at Mindi represents a considerable work, being sixty-seven feet deep. The dump cars are not many, having been removed for the most part to the headquarters at Colon. The Mindi River comes in here and makes a shoal place of three feet. There are some grassy hills at the country generally low and marshy, with bushes of soft foliage and canoes full of bananas, just brought down the river by the natives.

We went out of the soft marshes at Mindi into the higher country at Gatun. Considerable cutting has been done here, though not much at Mindi. Here the canal crosses the Chagres River, which, together with the mountain Culebra, has thus far baffled engineers. An old storehouse of the American Dredging Company lies dismantled and desolate in the grove. From this point was the abandoned derivation of the Chagres to have started, passing down through Mindi. We were still in the region of banana farms, there being swarms of natives with their dugouts loaded down.

The Chagres winds picturesquely here, and a little church sits sweetly among the palm roofed, almost barbarettic huts. Although the majority of the black population is half clad and generally barefooted, I saw one negro at Gatun blacking a pair of shoes in a crazy, tumbled down porch—for what purpose I do not attempt to say. The same place had become so thick here on the sides of the railroad that it had just been freshly cut away by matches or long curved knives generally carried by the natives. There is hardly room for a horse along the line of the road when the train passes, so dense is the vegetation.

I continued my journey through flat, level land until I got a little south of Ahorra Lagarto, where the canal twice crosses the Chagres, and where derivations have been provided to keep the canal out of the river. There are wide areas in banana farms along the hills, and a busy loading of the fruit. Ground is being cleared for more farms, and I understand that the industry is in the hands of one company that is realizing large profits from it. Here, as at all the other places, the little children run fat and sleek in the sun entirely naked.

At Bujo there is a big cut, and Chagres is left to the east. Then from this point the canal again goes into the San Pablo Valley, which is a high, steep quarry, from which it is calculated by some that the canvassed dam to back the Chagres up against Culebra could be built.

At San Pablo there is some light rock cutting, and here the canal crosses the Panama Railroad as well as the Chagres River. Between Bujo and San Pablo are Frijoles and Tavernilla (little tavern). At the latter place I noticed much dredge pipe, and counted forty-seven cases of pipe, which the natives were using as laborers. Scraping the iron and painting it over. One saw many of those wonderful ant beds in this region, and the banana farms continue most of the way to Frijoles. At San Pablo I counted sixty exposed cars and sixty cases of machinery, but the cars and engines, of which there are a good many, are well housed.

After crossing the Chagres at San Pablo I saw heavy rock cutting again. Undoubtedly a great amount of work has been done just here. This rock cutting extends for two miles to Mamel. From Mamel the Chagres flows again along the Chagres Valley. North of Gorgona is a large material yard, also a dredge, and at Gorgona proper there is another heavy rock cutting. I saw here a great lot of neglected machinery—excavators, cranes, dump cars and engines. There are a lot of being quarry, not connected, however, with the canal. I was told that the rock was not most desirable, being of a gray, volcanic formation, easily worn away by weather.

From Gorgona we went to Matichin, where the canal runs along the Chagres Valley (I mean the line of the canal, not water) through low bottom land, with no cuttings worth mentioning. At Matichin the canal crosses the present bed of the Chagres River for the last time. The machinery here, together with the fixtures, engines, counted, is generally well housed. I saw a crawling about with fever and flower girls running along with their wares, with strange sensations resulting from the antithesis.

After crossing the Chagres at Matichin, I came to another heavy rock cutting at Bas Obispo, which extends for three-quarters of a mile to Haut Obispo. Then follows the valley of the Obispo River to Las Cascadas. Most of the way is marked by difficult rock cutting, which drops off, however, lightly toward the end. At Bas Obispo the engines are leaving Gorgona, there are no more dredges, all excavators, to Culebra. There are tower dredges, however, to which launches bring material from the cuttings. Then the material is elevated with water to the tower dredge, and sluiced out. There are on both sides of Culebra cut, at Las Cascadas, with the sea level plain in view. There was an aqueduct built which was intended to carry Obispo River over the top of the canal. This has been taken down.

From Las Cascadas to Empire we are still in the valley of the Obispo, with rock cutting most of the way, that at Empire being very heavy. There are at Empire a great many sheds, and the machinery seems well preserved. I noticed men at work painting the engines for preservation. After passing through the heavy cuttings at Empire, I came again to the state of the Obispo River, and from there I climbed the

colossal Culebra cut, where the tower dredge above referred to is seen. This cut is so massive that it seems hard to judge of it. It is only a man on the side of a mountain now much overgrown, but broadly dug away. To the imagination of one on the spot the job seems an endless and impossible one. At the south end of Culebra cut, the canal again crosses the Panama Railroad. Then opens the valley of the Rio Grande. Culebra is a small settlement of some fifty houses and a few car sheds.

My next place was Cacaracha. Here is where Mr. Eiffel started the first lock under his new regime after the original sea level idea had been abandoned. I followed along the Rio Grande Valley, but saw nothing of special note until I reached Paraiso. Paraiso is about eight miles from Panama, but can be seen from the hospital balconies on Mount Ancon, just on the suburbs of Panama. At Paraiso there is much rock cutting and another one of the Eiffel locks. I went through rock cuttings to Peter Miguel, a little more than a mile away. All along through this part of the canal there are cuttings of machinery, steam drills, excavators, cranes, all kinds, scattered over the face of the earth. From Culebra to Peter Miguel the canal required seven miles of the present roadbed and simply deviated the railroad. It was proposed that at Peter Miguel there should be a draw bridge where the canal would cross the new line of this deviation of the railroad.

From here I continued along the Rio Grande Valley to Miraflores, about five miles from Panama. No longer do we get into the salt tide marshes, still, however, in the valley of the Rio Grande, and passed a high tower dredge. The lock at Miraflores is partially excavated, there being a temporary dam of wood, brush and rock, so as to help keep the water out in order to make grading. The central marsh gets easier and softer to La Boca, which now falls refreshed into the arms of the sea.

I have given this rapid flashlight review of the canal based upon my personal observation, both because I think a fuller outline would be too full, and because the skeleton outline of actual experience is something that the American has hitherto failed to get. The reader will now be enabled in a rough but ready way to reach some kind of a conclusion of his own about the work done, and the possible chances ahead.

But there are yet 108 feet of Culebra to be dug away unless the water be pumped sixty feet to a central summit level lake. The dam, then, for this central lake must be made.

The dam must be renewed, and \$140,000,000 more must be raised, according to estimates of friends. Yet it would be fair to say that much work has not been done. There has been a great deal of work done, and wonderful work, such matter as the building of the machinery, too, what is left of it, is looked after better than could be expected in this day of demoralization. Yet the greater part has gone to waste. The fact remains, however, that an appalling swindle has played its part along the canal, and that the millions of dollars here are actually confident that the canal will be built; many say that the Nicaragua scheme is a bluff; many say that America will take hold of Panama as the most practicable scheme.

Despite Chagres and Culebra, and despite the millions of dollars here, the car of earth lessened two more seem to slide down the mountain side, yet, to my mind, even if this canal performance seem herculean, yet, in the doing of today, it may not seem impossible. I have given here a special view of the canal, and means of the House of Representatives, and already prominent as an authority on financial questions. He had just been the candidate of his party for Speaker of the House, and had held his forces together during the longest balloting for Speaker that Congress has ever had, and he was the most prominent young man of his party. This was thirty-two years ago, and John Sherman has from that time to this been either in the Senate or the Cabinet, making his continuous record at Washington, from the time he came into a member of Congress until today, the longest of any of our great men in the public service. I found Senator Sherman in his library at his home on K street last night. He said:

"President Lincoln had to select his Cabinet with great care. The situation was so critical and the country was so divided by factions and by the great questions before the country that it was necessary to have a Cabinet which should work together and in which there should be no unharmonious or antagonistic elements. Among the first members of the Cabinet were Secretary of State, Montgomery Blair as Postmaster-General and Salmon P. Chase as Secretary of the Treasury. The choice of Mr. Chase hung fire for some time, it was thought from the opposition of Blair and Sewall, and it was at this time that President Lincoln, I have been told, thought of making me Secretary of the Treasury. In looking back upon the situation today I am surprised to see how little I cared for the office. My ambition then was to be Speaker of the House. I had been a candidate and had been chosen a vote or so of being elected, and it was generally conceded that I was to be the next Speaker. This, at that time, seemed to me a much more desirable office than that of Secretary of the United States, and when the Legislature met in Ohio to elect a Senator I did not feel at all anxious to be a candidate. My name was presented, however, and there were a number of ballots, during most of which I had a larger vote than any other candidate, but not enough to secure my election. I was here at Washington at this time, and I telegraphed them to withdraw my name. It was withdrawn, and the balloting went on for the other candidates, my votes being scattered among them. After some time, during which the balloting continued without any sign of an election, I was telegraphed to come out to Ohio. I did so, and my name was again brought before the Legislature, and I was elected to the United States Senate. In the meantime Salmon P. Chase had been appointed as Secretary of the Treasury, and the Senate confirmed his nomination."

THREW A ROCK.

A Teamster Arrested on a Charge of Battery Preferred by a Woman.

Artemus Bishop, a delivery wagon driver in the employ of the Atlas Milling Company, was arrested yesterday afternoon by the police on a warrant sworn to by Mrs. Clark, who lives on Mozart street East Los Angeles. It seems that bad blood had existed between the parties for some time, and according to Bishop's story Mrs. Clark came out to the street when the former was passing, and she threw a rock at him. Bishop said he was not very choice names. Bishop said she ended by seizing upon a handful of rocks, which she proceeded to fire at him without much ado. One of the stones fell within reach, and this he threw back toward the woman, and struck her. The trouble did not end there, as Mrs. Clark followed Bishop to the mill and, in the presence of all the employees, struck him in the face. Bishop did not say that he retaliated in this last assault, but he was arrested shortly after it occurred.

New Incorporations.

Articles of incorporation were filed with the County Clerk yesterday by the California Abstract and Title Guaranty Company of this city, formed for the purpose of searching public records relating to the real property in the counties of Los Angeles, San Bernardino, San Diego, Ventura, Santa Barbara, Orange and Inyo; of making abstracts and certificates of title to real property is said companies, etc., with a capital stock of \$80,000, of which \$17,100 has been actually subscribed. Its board of directors consists of J. A. Kelly, H. T. Cooley, D. P. Hatch, Frank Sabich and R. F. Lotspeich. The Aylsworth & Haskell Company also filed its articles yesterday. It is formed for the purpose of carrying on a general merchandising business, with a capital stock of \$100,000, of which \$25,000 has been actually subscribed. Its board of directors consists of George W. Aylsworth, Jasper A. Haskell, Newell Mathews, H. V. Bard and Howard G. Aylsworth, all of this city.

Committed to Whittier.

Walter Douglas, the negro boy who stole a bicycle from the curb on Main street the other day, was yesterday sentenced to the Whittier Reformatory School for three years. Douglas's father and mother, together with a negro minister, visited the boy at the City Jail, where a general Mississippian River levee was had, the mother expressing herself in unmistakable terms as being gratified with the prospect before the boy—when he might learn some sense.

Both the mother and father stated that the behavior of the boy had been good until about two months ago, when he began associating with evil characters, from whom he could not be separated. Previous to these associations the boy was a regular attendant at school and was a very good student. Since that time he had systematically played truant and dropped his books entirely.

CABINETS.

Some Unwritten History of Their Formation.

Famous Cabinet Ministers Give Their Personal Observations.

Senator John Sherman Talks of President Lincoln's Cabinet.

And Tells How Near He Was to Being Secretary of the Treasury in 1861—He Discusses the Cabinet of President Hayes.

And Tells of His First Election to the United States Senate—How Lincoln's Cabinet Offices Were Sold and How Simon Cameron Became Secretary of War—Ex-Postmaster-General Tyler Tells How President Grant Treated His Cabinet Ministers—A Talk With Horatio King, Buchanan's Postmaster-General—Postmaster-General Wanamaker Tells How He Was Chosen—Other Matter Relating to the Official Families of a Half Dozen Presidents Now First Given to the Public.

Special Correspondence of The Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12, 1893.—Within two weeks President Cleveland will have a new Cabinet, but who will compose it no one really knows. There are only one or two appointments which are certain, and the Cabinet of 1893 will probably be as much of a surprise as that of 1885. You can never bet on a Cabinet until the names go into the Senate, and many of the slates that are made before the President gets to Washington are broken after his arrival. Gen. Grant reorganized his list again and again before he sent in the list of names which were confirmed. James A. Garfield made some changes after he left Trenton, and there were a number of statesmen who had the right to expect to be in President Lincoln's Cabinet, who found themselves left out. President Harrison did not decide as to three of the members of his Cabinet until he was on his way to his inauguration, and President Cleveland's last official family was a disappointment to three-fourths of his party at the time its members were selected.

JOHN SHERMAN TALKS OF LINCOLN'S CABINET.

The stories of how our cabinets have been made have never been published. The correspondence concerning them was private and personal, and such matter seldom creeps into the newspapers. During the past week I have called upon a number of ex-Cabinet officers and others who had to do with Cabinet appointments, and have chatted with them as to how some of the Presidents have chosen their officers, and how the House of Representatives, and already prominent as an authority on financial questions. He had just been the candidate of his party for Speaker of the House, and had held his forces together during the longest balloting for Speaker that Congress has ever had, and he was the most prominent young man of his party. This was thirty-two years ago, and John Sherman has from that time to this been either in the Senate or the Cabinet, making his continuous record at Washington, from the time he came into a member of Congress until today, the longest of any of our great men in the public service. I found Senator Sherman in his library at his home on K street last night. He said:

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HOW GRANT TREATED HIS CABINET.

"How did Grant treat his Cabinet ministers, Judge Tyler?" I asked.

"He left all matters concerning their own departments to them," replied Judge Tyler, and he expected them to decide all ordinary questions for themselves. Questions of public policy he considered for himself, and very important matters relating to the war were always brought to him, but, as a rule, he adopted the recommendations of his Cabinet advisers. As an instance of his mode of doing business, a day or so after I was made Postmaster-General I took about a score of important appointments and one or two questions to him. He spent the expenditure of money to him. I had the books concerning these in my hand, and I asked him to look at them. He said:

"Have you read them?"

"Certainly I have," I replied.

"Have you considered what is best to do about them?"

"Yes, here are my recommendations as to the disposal of them."

"Well, that is all I want to know," replied Gen. Grant. "I will make the appointments and sign the papers."

"But don't you want to look into the record of the men and the arguments in the briefs?" said I.

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MORRIS KING ON BUCHANAN'S CABINET.

President Buchanan treated his Cabinet in about the same way that Grant did. It was, however, a stickler for Cabinet etiquette, and was very particular that no outside expenses should ever creep into his department budgets. He got very angry at Howell Cobb, his

hand could not be made as to it. Lincoln started into his campaign hand-capped with Cabinet promises. His nomination was largely secured through such promises, and I had a chat the other day with Peter S. Grosscup of Chicago, who has just been appointed United States District Judge by President Harrison, who gave me the true inwardness of this part of our history. Mr. Grosscup was the law partner of Leonard Swett, President Lincoln's long-time friend and political adviser. Leonard Swett and David Davis were the real workers of the Illinois delegation at the nominating convention, and the circumstances of the nomination were told by Swett to Mr. Grosscup. Said he:

"When the convention met the chances of Lincoln's nomination were by no means certain, and Swett and Davis were the only true workers in the delegation. They promised everything in order to get votes, and they agreed that Indiana, Kentucky and Pennsylvania should have places in the Cabinet if these States would vote for Lincoln in the convention. As soon as the nomination was made they went to President Lincoln and told him of the contracts they had made for him and the names of the men whom the States would probably want to appoint. President Lincoln said: 'As to Indiana, Kentucky and Pennsylvania, I would be glad to have them in my Cabinet. I don't object to James Speed of Kentucky, but I don't know about Simon



John Wanamaker.

Cameron. Either justly or unjustly he has been charged with having been accessory to certain jobs. I am making this campaign as honest as I can, and I want to avoid even the appearance of evil.' It was a long time before Davis and Swett could accomplish their ends, but Cameron, at their entreaty, got the Secretaryship of War. Smith of Indiana was made Secretary of the Interior, and later on in the administration James Speed of Kentucky was made Attorney-General. Cameron was afterward appointed Minister to Russia, and he left the Cabinet on that account."

EX-POSTMASTER GENERAL TYLER TALKS OF GRANT'S CABINET.

Judge Tyler of Indiana, now Attorney-General of the Postoffice Department, was in the Cabinet of President Grant as Postmaster-General. He was First Assistant Postmaster-General during the first part of Grant's administration, and he has given me some interesting data about Gen. Grant's Cabinet methods. I called upon him yesterday in his office at the Postoffice Department. During my conversation he said:

"Gen. Grant's Cabinet was, you know, a surprise to every one. It was generally thought that he would appoint politicians, and when he selected A. T. Stewart, the great merchant of New York to be Secretary of the Treasury, and Adolph E. Borie as his Secretary of the Navy, every one was surprised. The appointments created a great deal of comment, and Stewart was unable to serve because of a law which prevented all men who were interested in the importation of merchandise from being Secretaries of the Treasury. About a week after the inauguration I went up to call on President Grant at the White House, and renewed the acquaintance I had made with him during the war. I had met him when he was in command at Cairo, when I was an agent at the Postoffice Department. I came to confer with him about the mails. I said to him during the talk: 'I see that in the making of your Cabinet you have decided to break away from the old rule of appointing all politicians, and are taking men from other ranks in life.'"

"Yes, it does seem so," said President Grant.

"Well, I went on, 'you might be able to do this if you were managing an army, but I am sure that you will find before you have gone through your administration that the politicians will be the best men to add to your Cabinet, and that you will ultimately rely upon them.'"

"That may be," replied the President. "I will, however, first try the other course, but I will be honest about it, and if I find that I am not doing the right thing, I will make the change as soon as I can do so."

"He did find himself wrong in this respect," continued Judge Tyler, "and when I met him at Paris, during his trip around the world, I referred to my conversation and to his change to politicians, and he told me that he found it a necessity."

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Secretary of the Treasury, one day for charging up a full day's salary to the steamship of the Potomac to the department, and he was very particular that Uncle Sam should pay for nothing out of the Government expenses. Horatio King, Buchanan's Postmaster-General, still lives at Washington. He must be now well along in his seventies, but he is as spry today as he was when he began life as a printer in Maine with Hannibal Hamlin as his partner. He came to Washington more than half a century ago as a newspaper correspondent, and Amos Kendall, who was then Postmaster-General, gave him an appointment in the Postoffice Department with a salary of \$1000 in gold. This was the lowest salary in the department, and he remained in it until he went out as Postmaster-General, having as such received the highest salary that the department had to offer. Horatio King organized the foreign mail service of the United States, and he was for seven years Assistant Postmaster-General. He tells me that ex-President Buchanan was very courteous with his Cabinet advisers, and he allowed them to run their own departments, as far as that the Cabinet was far more dignified in the days of 1859 and 1860 than it is now, and he does not think that any one but the Cabinet ministers should be allowed admission to the councils of the President. During my talk Mr. King referred to Judge Joseph Holt, who was in Buchanan's Cabinet, and who also lives at Washington. He has for years been an invalid, and he is afflicted with eczema to such an extent that he has to remain in a dark room and receives no one but his family. His mind, however, is clear, and though he suffers terribly he is mentally strong.

JOHN WANAMAKER TELLS HOW HE WAS CHOSEN.

One of the best of President Harrison's Cabinet ministers is Postmaster-General Wanamaker. Still he was one of the men whose appointment hung fire till the last, and he did not positively know that he would be in the Cabinet until after the inauguration. I talked with him yesterday about

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The Times is for sale at the Occidental Hotel news stand, San Francisco, price 5 cents per copy.

For the first time in a great many years the incoming Democrats are going to be embarrassed by having more silver than they will know what to do with.

More than 15,000 copies of the regular issue of THE TIMES are printed and circulated today. The twenty pages of this issue will be increased to twenty-four pages next Sunday.

We shall probably hear little more of the war in Kansas. If the Populists, who have made the trouble, had shown the grace to submit the dispute to legal arbitration first off, we should have heard nothing about the clang and clash of arms.

A BILL enfranchising the Mormons in Idaho has passed both houses of the State Legislature, and it is said, will soon become a law, as it is in line with the Governor's views on the subject. There is a probability now of Utah being rapidly depopulated.

ANOTHER important real estate transaction, consummated yesterday, was the purchase of the Turverine Hall property, on Spring street, by William H. Perry for \$100,000 cash. The boom has broken out of his lair and is loose among the populace, sure enough. Look out for the beast!

THE programme outlined by authority for Mr. Hill and those acting with him in the Senate included systematic and determined opposition to mugwump appointments, even to a mugwump Cabinet appointment. Anything was to go provided it was Democratic. Nothing was to go if tainted with mugwumpery. The question now arises, will Mr. Hill and his cohorts fight or run?

IN the history of New York, only two women have been convicted as common scolds. There is satisfaction in the thought that the second, whom the judge described as an "unmitigated nuisance," albeit she was too much of an alien to appreciate the eloquence with which she was rebuked, had at least sufficient knowledge of the English language to understand that she must pay a fine and costs amounting to \$75.

THE subscription fund for the inaugural demonstration at Washington on the 4th of next month is moving up rather slowly, and this, notwithstanding the fact that the subscribers are promised a return of their money from the proceeds of the inaugural ball. Four years ago the subscriptions, up to the 1st of January, amounted to \$50,000. They are far short of that now, and the time for the inaugural ball is close at hand. Are the Democrats going to let Mr. Cleveland's celebration go a-begging? Haven't they enough confidence in the administration to even loan it a little money?

CHICAGO has sweating shops of which a room ten feet by seven occupied by thirteen human beings is typical. Starving women are employed there in arduous labor by which they earn the magnificent remuneration of 15 cents per diem. These are among the facts discovered by a committee of the Illinois Legislature in a city that boasts of its progressive civilization—a city which this year is to display to an admiring world the trophies of this continent's four centuries of life and of the whole earth's industrial history. Such conditions of existence should be rendered impossible in America.

THE people of Oakland are bound to get some fun out of their mixed-up municipal campaign. One of the candidates for Mayor is "Maj." Robert Waters, who is a colored chimney-sweep, and signs his name with an X mark. He was called out by a petition for nomination, which is said to be signed by such men as John Sontag, Chris. Evans, Peter Jackson, James J. Corbett, John L. Sullivan, Pontius Pilate, Jimmy Hope, Mr. McGinty, Richard K. Fox, Cornelius Vanderbilt, John Bull, Jack the Ripper, U. R. Notinit, and many other eminent individuals, both living and dead. Oakland had better have a care as to how far she carries this joke. San Francisco has run Dr. O'Donnell for Mayor a couple of times in the same jocular way, and he has come dangerously near getting there.

COXON is thinking seriously of declaring that department clerks must work eight hours each day, and it may even go so far as to have them confined within the department buildings for the time that they draw salaries. Why should the Congressmen, who are notorious for shirking their own regular hours of service, be hard on the department clerks? Let them first "cast the beams and girders out of their own eyes." We have not yet heard of the department clerks adjourning over from Thursday to the following Monday, or of taking a whole day to celebrate the virtues of a departed associate whom they cared little or nothing about. If Congress would pass a law to compel its members to put in their time honestly it would be more to the point.

Chicago—An Object Lesson.

Among all the lessons that will be taught by the World's Fair, there is none that will be more impressive than the object lesson which Chicago herself will be of the greatness, the grandeur and the rapid advancement of American civilization.

Chicago is, more than any other, a representative American city. It has a large foreign element, but the strong pulse that gives it vitality is strictly American. It is filled full of the vim, the energy and the push of young life transplanted from our Atlantic borders to the broad and boundless prairies of the West, and this very boundlessness which surrounds it inspires men to action. They catch that spirit of expansion which is an element of growth. They breathe the air of freedom which sweeps across the vast prairies, and, linked to that whole country by the eighty thousand miles of railways which center in its great heart, Chicago notes every pulse-beat of the world, and has her hand upon the traffic of the continent. All the length of railroads of the British Isles do not amount to one-quarter of the length of roads which are operated from this modern capital of traffic.

The growth of Chicago has been phenomenal. There is no other city in the world that affords such a history of progress. Two hundred years ago the site of the city, together with the land for nearly a hundred leagues in extent about it, was bought for the sum of five English shillings. But the city is less than eighty years old, and she has already attained a population of 1,500,000. Compare her with London, the metropolis of the world, with a population of 4,000,000, and even that great center of humanity may well fear for her supremacy in the not far distant future, for London has had her eighteen hundred years of growth, and yet Chicago has five hundred thousand more than one-fourth of her population. London's streets are thronged with a busy multitude, but she has not so much the roar and rush of modern life as has our young giant of the West, for here the hoof-beats of the iron horse are continuous. One thousand three hundred and sixty trains arrive and depart every twenty-four hours, and to and from Chicago one hundred and seventy-five thousand people pass over the various lines of her railroads in a single day. She presents an ever-moving, ever-shifting panorama, where the life of the whole world is epitomized, and all the forces that influence humanity may be met.

Twenty-one years ago and the people of this whole Nation stood appalled at the awful disaster which visited Chicago in the form of her great fire. It was an event which will live in history. The vast total of 11,000 buildings were consumed, half of them among the best which the city contained, and eight streets were burned. The sea of fire swept for three miles and three-quarters along the lake front, and for a mile backward into the city's heart the devouring tongues of flame licked up everything within their path. But out of that old ruin and desolation the new Chicago of today was born. The city has been rebuilt. Fifty miles of new buildings are erected every year, and its growth is forty thousand per annum. It has streets eighteen miles in length, and a system of boulevards and parks such as no other city on the continent can equal. Its boulevards are lined with palaces of stone and marble, and its business streets show houses almost as gigantic as the pyramids. No obstacle is allowed to stand in the way of its needs. It even turned its river about when its citizens discovered that it was like a great sewer, carrying poison and death into the lake which supplies the city with water; and now, instead of emptying into that inland sea, it pours its tides seaward until, finally, its waters reach the far-off gulf that sweeps the shores of Florida and of Mexico. Chicago paid for this improvement twenty millions of dollars, but she did it cheerfully and confidently, and her success was complete. The sparkling waters of Lake Michigan now laugh back to the sun, unburdened by the impurities which once polluted them, and offer to millions a fit beverage.

Chicago now embraces within her city limits a hundred and eighty square miles, and a man might live the whole of his three score years and ten within its borders and yet not see all of interest that it contains, for it is a city of gigantic enterprise and unnumbered resources. It has buildings whose towers rise three hundred feet above the pavement, and vast business structures, each accommodating not less than six thousand persons. There are stores employing no fewer than two thousand four hundred shopmen; little worlds within a world are they, palpitating with life, great arteries of unceasing traffic.

And, as if the boundless prairie were not broad enough, Chicago's building skyward. She has her buildings sixteen and twenty stories in height, through which people are shot from base to top in never-resting elevators, and upon the roofs of some of these "sky-scrapers" are gardens wonderful as those of Babylon of old. Sun and stars circle above

them, and soft air blows round them; the dust, the heat and the turmoil of the streets are far below them, and the rush and noise of the human tide which pours along the thoroughfares do not disturb those who are sitting in these garden spaces so far above the everyday life of the city.

The City Hall of Chicago cost about two million dollars and its Masonic Temple nearly three million dollars. It is twenty stories high and rises to the height of 263 feet. Upon its roof is a garden, and here people enjoy their ices and other refreshments, while the orchestra delights their ears with the melody of well-rendered music.

But added to all this, the great "white city of palaces" has sprung up upon the lake shore—the city of the World's Fair buildings. The magic of American enterprise has wrought here, and here the story of the different States will be told in the buildings erected. That of California links today with her old past. In its State building men go back in fancy to the dawn of its early civilization. It is the reproduction of the old mission type of California, and men of other lands in studying it will marvel at our history, and muse upon the ever-westward march of empire. The grandeur of our forest growths will be told in the giant sequoias and cedars there displayed, while our horticultural wealth will be rehearsed in the mammoth displays of our orchards and vineyards, and Agriculture will sit smiling at the treasures which we can gather from leagues and leagues of our fertile soil.

And so as the story of each State is told in the building which it rears and the productions which it displays, and as the history of American progress is set forth as a whole, the old world will bend in reverence to the achievements which the new world has accomplished in the four hundred years of its history. Its great cities, planted all along the highway from ocean to ocean; its thousands of miles of iron track, forming a network over the whole continent; a land where every citizen is a sovereign, and every man is free to worship God, according to the dictates of his own conscience; a land whose inventions lead the world; where labor is exalted to comfortable homes; where the printing press and the church follow close upon the march of empire; a land where caste is ignored and the humblest child of poverty may aspire unrebuked to the highest place within the gift of the Nation—such a land cannot fail to appeal to the highest sentiment of admiration, while it wins the acknowledgment that under a free government America has outstripped the world. Men from the worn out monarchies of Europe can but discern that the noblest trend of human affairs is in the direction of republics. In that form the latent potentialities of the race may best find expression, and Chicago will stand before them, forever emphasizing the strength and the energy of the life of this Republic.

Coul Columbus have looked with prophetic eye into this future of today and seen the grandeur of the new world which he discovered, the march of empire, the marvel of human progress as it is presented four hundred years after he set sail across the unknown seas, there is no language which could express the emotions which would have controlled him. But with the preservation of American liberty, and the full recognition of the constitutional rights of every citizen, the world will admit, as it views our resources and takes note of our advancement, that great, and progressive and prosperous as we now are, we are as yet but in the infancy of our achievements, the morning of our grand day of freedom and never-ceasing advancement.

Federal Officials and Civil Service Laws.

A correspondent, signing himself "Jackson Democrat," writes to THE TIMES asking whether, under the civil service laws, Federal officials holding places by appointment of the President can be displaced without cause. It is a question which no doubt the Federal officials themselves have spent some anxious moments over, inasmuch as a new king has arisen "who knows not Joseph." Some leading Democratic politicians are more or less concerned about it, for the reason that their preference soon or late depends upon the construction which the incoming administration places upon the matter.

The civil service laws, we believe, guarantee that Federal appointees shall remain in office for the term of their appointment, unless dismissed at an earlier date for good cause. This cause may be either improper conduct of office, inefficiency, neglect of duty, or a violation of the spirit of the civil service laws themselves in having been, while in office, offensively partisan in politics. The lines were thus drawn by President Hayes. They were subsequently maintained by President Cleveland. These reasons have also been invoked by President Harrison to displace distasteful officials bequeathed him by the former Democratic administration.

Although the charge of offensive partisanship has generally been referred to by the party out of power as a mere pretext for enforcing the Jacksonian doctrine, "to the victor," and so forth, it is nevertheless a fact, which must be admitted in unbiased judgment, that this is one of the most wholesome regulations of the civil service. While Mr. Cleveland was President, he not only dismissed people from office for offensive partisanship, but he laid down stringent regulations for his own appointees, to prevent them from becoming offensive partisans. This was undoubtedly an honest and earnest effort to maintain the real spirit of the laws.

Our Jacksonian correspondent very pointedly calls attention to the fact that all of the present Federal office holders in Los Angeles were very active in the last campaign—opposing the election of Mr. Cleveland with their money and personal efforts. This is true, with possibly one exception, and several of them went so far as to take the stump for the Republican ticket. "Let the galled jade win; our wethers are unwrung." We will simply call attention to the fact that this was done against the

timely warning and the earnest protest of THE TIMES. We not only protested against their meddling unduly with the local campaign, but we also repeatedly denounced the figure which the Federal brigade cut in the National Republican Convention. An extraordinary and offensive spectacle was witnessed in that body—the participation in its deliberations of nearly one hundred and fifty Federal office-holders, many of them from States which could not cast a single electoral vote, and all of them howling for Harrison. This was undoubtedly one of the potent causes that contributed to the defeat of the Republican party. We showed clearly at the time that Federal office-holders were not only bound in equity not to take a leading part in politics, but that, when they did so, they prejudiced and embarrassed their own party. It now remains to add that, at the same time, they made themselves offensive partisans to people of the opposing political faith. Since, by the fortunes of the ballot, the opposition are now the people, this becomes a very serious consideration.

Four correspondents are correct in quoting District Attorney Allen as saying that he proposes to send in his resignation on the 5th of March, with a request for its immediate acceptance. It shows that he at least has a proper appreciation of the proprieties of the case. An office-holder who has done his utmost, even to the extent of violating his constructive official obligations, to defeat the incoming administration, should not desire to hold office under it; and if he is so greedy as to try to continue in his position, we are free to confess that he should be bounced!

We feel constrained by a sense of public duty and political propriety to kindly commend the healthy example set by Mr. Allen to other local Federal office-holders, to wit: United States Marshal Gard; Receiver of the Land Office Bryant; Register Seamans, and Collector of the Port Osborne. The orator *per se*. All of these, we believe, unwittingly did what they could to defeat the Republican party; and, if President Cleveland, in his might, should conclude to throw his massive official person upon the trembling official forms of the afore-said, and convert their official anatomy into the attenuated shape of the contemporary *topitilla* of commerce, there would be few tears shed in popular Republican circles.

So long as a Federal official—of the lower grade at least—continues faithfully to discharge the duties of his office, keeping within the spirit and letter of the civil service laws, he should not be disturbed by any change of administration during his term, no matter what the complexion of his politics may be. In attending faithfully to his duties and to nothing else, making a creditable servant of the people, he is performing a vastly better service to his party than he would by slighting his work and taking to political speech-making or log-rolling, or attending nominating conventions. The words of the late ex-President Hayes in this connection are memorable, and ought to be stamped on the heart of every official: "He serves his party best who serves his country best." That is the keynote to an upright, a creditable, an unassailable public career.

But we lay down this contra proposition: No Federal official can long absent himself personally from his office, or enter into other pursuits, either political, personal or business, without violating his duty and doing harm to the interests of the Government, as well as to those of his party. For such an offense he deserves punishment.

The one Federal official of this locality who did not offensively engage in politics during the late campaign, we believe, was the Postmaster. At least he did not go about the country making speeches, and he did not dabble in political conventions. If he actually cleared his skirts in this matter by attending strictly to his business, he ought to be made an honorable exception in the general brouhaha. We believe that a postmaster, whose duties are largely clerical, and who has such intimate relations with the people, should be chosen on the score of popularity with the people. We believe in the plan of nominating a postmaster by popular vote and letting this result go to the President in the way of a recommendation, which he would hardly feel at liberty to override. With such a method of choosing these officials, they would be removed still further from the incentive to dabble in national politics, and we would be pretty sure to have acceptable and efficient postmasters. So far as the local Federal brigade are generally concerned, we say: Let them stand on their record. If they have violated the spirit of the civil service laws, let them be accorded no protection under those laws. They have sinned away their day of grace.

The Judges' Bill. A private letter from Sacramento, dated the 16th, says: In regard to the Superior Court Judges' Bill: Matthews favors it and Carpenter opposes it in the Senate. The committee has reported it without recommendation, and it will be fought out on the floor of the Senate. Matthews is doubtful as to its passage. In the House Bulla and Simpson oppose, and Finlayson and Kerns, and possibly Anderson, favor it. As you know, the law, years usually stand together, and get enough laymen to help them to carry their point. I think, however, the measure may pass the House. Finlayson has promised that he will fight for it on the floor of the Assembly.

The people will note the attitude of their public servants on this measure. Addressors who heard or readers who read, the masterly oration upon Abraham Lincoln delivered by Maj. J. A. Donnell in the Simpson Tabernacle, last Sunday night, will be pleased to learn that the orator has consented to repeat his effort, upon invitation, in other cities and towns of California. The somewhat voluminous extracts published in THE TIMES embraced only a portion of the address. It was all good.

With all this newspaper talk about the latest anticipated feminine fad, and all the bluster about what the men propose to do about it, there is not much wonder that the fever of opposition should strike the Bolons at Sacramento. Assemblyman Taylor of Marin has "done gone and done it"—introduced a bill proscribing hoopskirts. It is said to be a virtually a reproduction of the Nevada law, which provides that, when an officer suspects a woman of wearing hoopskirts he may investigate, and, if he finds that she has them on, he may remove them as incriminating evidence. Oh, shame, where is thy blush? Such a law cannot pass the California Legislature, and we doubt whether it can ever be enforced in Nevada.

DR. GRAVES of Providence, R. I., who has been under sentence of death for more than a year on conviction of poisoning Mrs. Barnaby, a rich widow at Denver, has succeeded in obtaining a new trial on technical grounds, and he will go free because the District Attorney will not sanction the expense of another trial. Another evidence that, in America, a rich man cannot be hanged.

PERSONAL MENTION. The desk which Jefferson Davis used when he was a member of the United States Senate is still in the Senate chamber. Senator Cockrell of Missouri uses it now. John R. McLean has bought a railroad in Washington, D. C. It's a question if he sends Grover Cleveland an annual pass upon the road, good for himself, Frankie and Little Ruth.

Ex-Gov. Abbott of New Jersey has declared that he is done with politics, and that he will hereafter devote his entire time to the practice of law. His son will be his partner. J. A. Bailey, the circus manager, began selling apples and peanuts, then became the owner of a side show, and went on until he is now the foremost man in his line of public amusement.

Rev. Frank De Witt Talmage, son of the famous Brooklyn clergyman, has accepted a call to become assistant to Rev. Dr. L. G. Graham, pastor of Olivet Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, and will preach his initial sermon in that capacity next Sunday evening.

Don M. Dickinson made this statement to a friend recently: "I am through with playing clerk to any man, even a man whom I like so much as I do Mr. Cleveland. I am willing to run my legs off for him so long as I can occupy a prominent position, but I cannot intend to become a member of his official family."

BRIEFLY TOLD. The typewriter backache is a new ill. It should be guarded against by a high seat and a footstool.

A bird and a cat seem to live to be about the same age. A canary bird, which died at Huntsville, Ga., last week, was reputed to be over 13 years of age.

A current paragraph states that a French mathematician has figured out that at the end of this year the world will have existed, since the Christian era, 981,331,200 minutes. Very minute, but he may have leaped a year or two.

Some one says the Chinese are a much superior people to the Japanese, and they do seem to have preponderance of brains. The average weight of the Chinese brain is said to be heavier than the average weight of the brain in any other race.

Scandinavia sends to our shores the fewest illiterate persons—less than 1 per cent. of the entire emigration from Norway, Sweden and Denmark. Italy sends the greatest number, upward of 75 per cent. of the immigrants from that country not knowing how to read or write.

Cats are being extensively used in New Zealand for the destruction of rabbits. The owners of one estate are so pleased with the efficacy of the new "cure" that they have just given an order for 500 cats. A few more and we shall probably hear that cats are becoming a nuisance.

It would be impossible to find a parallel to the progress of the United States in the last ten years. Every day that the sun rises upon the American people it sees an addition of \$2,500,000 to the daily accumulation of all mankind public, which is equal to one-third of the daily accumulation of all mankind outside of the United States.

SACRAMENTO.

More About the Costly Rea-Johnson Affliction.

Manner and Methods of the Men Mixed in the Mele.

The Contest Over the Coyote Scalp of Commerce.

Overhauling the Whittier Reform School Appropriation—Some Ambitious Estimates Cut Off in the Hey-day of Their Youth.

Special Correspondence of The Times.

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 18, 1893.—In these days of competition it is a most difficult matter for a person desirous of engaging in some business to find a suitable location. Almost every place has some objectionable feature—sometimes it's the climate, more often the social surroundings, but most generally the state of "overdone-ness" among the different vocations is the main obstacle.

Now, to any person so situated, or rather unsituated, wishing to enter a rice, clean business in one of the nicest and cleanest towns in the State, yet where the demand for nicety and cleanliness still continues much greater than the supply, I desire to recommend the laundry business in the city of San José. While it is true that the Garden City can boast of several good steam laundries, more Chinese washeries and almost innumerable stationary tubs in the private dwellings of both rich and

poor, yet, notwithstanding all these facilities, together with a bountiful water supply, San José has recently found it necessary to have a large quantity of its dirty linen transported to the capital. Heaven knows, Sacramento, with its dirty, greasy, slickens-filled water, has all it can do to take care of its own soiled product, so there is little wonder at the howl of indignation arising at this unholy invasion from the coast. As a temporary resident, even, I protest, and hereby give notice that unless San José immediately and adequately adds to her cleansing facilities, I shall haunt the lobby of both houses until I find some member sufficiently pure and unimpaired to introduce a bill headed something like this:

AN ACT to establish a bureau with a (wash) board attachment to restore reputations and promote clean politics in the city of San José. Of course the avowed policy of this Legislature is to gradually clean out all boards and bureaus, but if the matter is represented in its true light, law-makers may be induced to hesitate long enough in the march of progress, and even to go back a step, in order to place San José on an equality with her sister cities. Then, to make up for lost time, one full sweep would wipe out all boards and bureaus.

The objection that the Supreme Court would declare unconstitutional such special legislation as proposed above, is not "well taken," for the reason that before the court of last resort renders a final decision a bureau of hustling white-washers could have finished the job, drawn their per diem and mileage from the plethoric State treasury, and been bounced with the rest of the useless commissions, etc., by the next Legislature.

The above has all been suggested by the additional testimony brought out last night before the Johnson investigation committee. About a half-dozen more witnesses swore away the characters of Rea's corroborators, some of them even having the temerity to designate Rea's associates as "the gang." If this was all, the thing couldn't be so bad, but we are promised an investigation of "the gang" itself! Sergeant-at-Arms Healy left yesterday to subpoena forty-two (!) witnesses who are going to swear to the immaculateness of the characters of Barrington et al., and at the same time show up the blackness of the Johnson crowd. Here we will it all end! And just to think that the State pays for it all!

About a week ago the Committee on Prisons and Reformatory Institutions asked leave to send four of its members to Whittier, on a visit, of course. The matter was referred by the Speaker to the Committee on Attaches and Employes, who this morning reported in favor of letting only three members go. The Speaker, when the report was read, said the matter had been wrongly referred, and referred it to the Committee on Public Expenditures and Accounts. ("Up") Johnson, the champion economist in the Legislature, is the chairman of this latter committee, and if he is to be judged by his former actions in like matters, will, no doubt, cut the number of visiting statesmen down to two.

A sub-committee of the War Military Affairs Committee starts south today to inspect the arsenals, forts and other war-like appurtenances in that section of the State. As a matter of economy the House refused to allow the clerk to go along. Oh, consistency, thou art a jewel.

Mr. Taylor of Marin, who has gained the reputation of being the practical joker of the House, and who is somewhat of a monopolist in this particular line, introduced a bill today to form the county of Tehachepe. I presume this is another attack on Los Angeles county, and it behooves our members to keep their eyes open or the joke may be carried too far.

Emeric's fish and game bill came up again this morning and there was a call of the House amid great excitement. Only half an hour was wasted, however, and the bill was finally carried by a vote of 45 to 33. Notice of reconsideration was given, and there will be more breath and time wasted tomorrow. Mr. Mordecai of Fresno, who favors the Madera County Division Bill, tried to have it taken up out of order. The different anti-divisionists got together and "choked it off." The House thus, for the first time, showed its teeth. The sentiment of the lower house is not favorable to these measures just at present, but the lobbyists on both sides are getting in some fine work, and it remains to be seen who will get away

with the bun. If money talks, and I am not prepared to say it does yet, the Legislature will get away with the whole bakery, leaving only a few crumbs to those who have the longest sack.

The ex-Hon. Denis Kearney is here lobbying in the interest of a measure to prohibit the immigration of the Japanese. Denis is in the wrong pew, he should go to Congress.

The following two measures were read the third time and passed the House this afternoon. Both had previously passed the Senate and are now ready for the Governor's signature. One of these bills covers the vexed park commission question, and, if signed by the Governor, will throw the appointment of these officials into the hands of the City Council:

"An act to amend sections 2 and 5 of 'An act to provide for the maintenance and support of the public parks heretofore created within the various cities, and cities and counties of the State, and amend the existing acts in relation thereto,' approved March 14, 1889."

"An act to provide a system of street improvement bonds to represent certain assessments for the cost of street work and improvement within municipalities, and also for the payment of such bonds."

The Senate, contrary to all expectation, this afternoon, after a long debate, passed the Purity of Elections Bill. Notice of reconsideration was given, however, but there is no reason to believe that any back step will be taken. ROBIN.

WITH THEIR HANDS FULL.

Los Angeles Members—Whittier Scaled Down—Los Coyotes.

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 17.—The Board of Trade of Los Angeles has elected a member from that county a copy of a resolution calling for the passage of a measure that will reduce the homestead limit from \$5000 to \$1000. Whatever the merits of such a bill, the time for its introduction and passage was ill-chosen. It is entirely too late now, and only a waste of valuable time to encumber our delegation with any new measures—they have all they can attend to in watching the different stages of passage of such measures as they have introduced earlier in the session. As an example, one of Mr. Bulla's bills had been read the second time yesterday, and only a week ago, but encountered an unexplainable delay between the House and the printer's office and in order to trace it the Assemblyman from Los Angeles was compelled to waste an aggregate of nearly a day's time.

The Ways and Means Committee brought in its report this afternoon concerning appropriations. I have not the time today to go into an extended resumé, but two of the items are worthy of such comment as limited opportunity will allow. The Whittier Reform School appropriation has been scaled down from the amount asked in the exact conformity with the leading editorial published in THE TIMES of January 22, 1893. The brick barn demand for \$8000 has been changed to a wooden barn to cost something like \$1500, and the demand for \$2500 for cows, work horses and other implements has been reduced to \$1000. The report was introduced late this afternoon and this letter must soon leave by mail, it is impossible to do justice to this important matter, but it is safe to say that the Committee on Ways and Means were governed in this action as much by THE TIMES editorial as by any recommendation as by the personal visit paid the institution by Dr. Matthews of Tehama, the chairman of the committee, a few weeks ago. Mr. Kerns of Los Angeles, who is also a member of the Ways and Means Committee, had made a personal inspection of the Whittier reform school, and his voice was also heard in advocacy of economical administration.

The Preston School of Industry at Ione, for the completion of which the Senate has already passed a bill appropriating the sum of \$250,000, was reported to the House this morning as costing \$125,000. In my letter of a recent date, in which I described the free junket to Ione, I took the ground that \$150,000 was amply sufficient to honestly complete the building, but, it seems the Ways and Means Committee "has gone to \$250,000 better." So much the better.

The Coyote Scalp Bounty Bill took up most of the time of the House today. The matter seemingly resolved itself into a contest between the combined San Francisco, Oakland and Los Angeles delegations and the members from the other counties. The rebels, having the most votes, won after several interesting parliamentary struggles, but as a sop to the economical spirit extant in this Legislature the bounty was cut down from \$5 to \$2.50. The Johnson investigation still drags its weary length across the floor. Last night the accused Assemblyman occupied nearly the entire time of the committee. He told a straight story, without a hitch, and if the cross-examination tonight fails to shake his testimony, there is not the slightest doubt but that he will be acquitted. The charge against him is evidently a well-meant and an honest man, but he lacks both discretion and judgment. When he found, as per his testimony and other evidence adduced, that Jim Rea was trying to get him (Johnson) into his unclean clutches, Johnson should have exposed the dirty business instead of keeping silence and later introducing the Railroad Commissioners' Reduction of Salary Bill. But I must do him the justice of saying that he had no intention of pushing this bill unless the Legislature either failed to remove the members or abolish the commission. Knowing, as he did, that this reduction of salary could not affect Mr. Rea's present term, it is hardly fair to charge Mr. Johnson with any animus in that direction. But Mr. Rea is probably concealed enough to imagine that the people would elect him on any such term, and "got back" as Johnson for his attempt to damage this imaginary prospective. At any rate, the mess is very dirty, and will cost the State something like \$10,000. Rather a high price for the privilege of finding out whether Mr. Johnson offered to sell his vote, or whether Jim Rea intended to try to buy it! For that is all there is to the whole thing when probed to the bottom, such little things as the reputations of the "leading citizens" of San José amounting to nothing, according to the evidence. ROBIN.

A Big Contract.

(New York Press.)



Can the switchmen tie up this country?

—“this is los angeles' greatest dry goods house; the growth of this business the past year stands without a parallel in the history of the dry goods trade of this city; everything just, everything honest, everything that is fair is the motto we stand by—growing today faster and more solidly than ever before.”

J. T. SHEWARD

—“if you want good treatment, if you want to be waited upon by pleasant salespeople, if you want to be treated right, if you want attention paid you, if you want a sample, if you want to be treated in a sensible manner, we cordially invite you come and see us—this is los angeles' greatest dry house.”

“113-115 north spring street.”

—a good dollar corset for 50c—best night gowns you ever saw for \$1, \$1.25 and \$1.50; special values at these figures.

“michael angelo

—started out in the world to become an artist; he had a paint brush, a few paints, a piece of canvas, a palette, an easel and genius; he combined this with industry and became the world's greatest artist—a. t. stewart began his career with a pack on his back, common sense, industry, and a rigid rule to do right; he became the greatest merchant of his time—edison was industrious and ingenious, and we all know that patience and determination has made him the wizard of the electrical world—all these were men who had an object to attain—there is not a man in the employ of this house today who has not better opportunities than either of the above when they started out in the world—by strict attention to business, an object in view and a determination to reach the goal of their ambitions, they will, in the end, succeed—no fault-finder ever succeeded; men must be diligent, patient and energetic; they must have the one idea of faithful work and a desire to please whomsoever they came in contact with; a man who has a grievance and ails it in every way, is unfit to do good work and a positive detriment to the man who pays him, and the sooner his services are dispensed with the sooner the business thrives—we aim to employ people who have the best interests of this business at heart; we employ people who try to serve our patrons promptly and well; we seek energetic, people who have experience, patience and good sense; we have no use for a chronic growler; they are not only a detriment to the business, but a positive nuisance when they come in contact with capable men—the one great feature of this business is to treat everybody the best we know how; never offer a slight to any one, give extra attention and watch for opportunities to please—we like sociability among our employees, we encourage it; we have no one in the employ of this house whom we have not the utmost confidence in, and we believe they give more than the average good treatment to all; the result is the trade of this house is showing a tremendous increase over the sale of one year ago, the largest ever made by any dry goods house in this city—have you noticed the big increase in the dress goods department! now 100 feet of counter room devoted exclusively to the sale of dress goods—now showing the largest stock and making much the largest sales.

“we have left exactly 35

—suits of boy's clothing—they have been selling from \$6 up to \$12; we will close the lot Monday at \$2 a suit—we have a few pairs of boys' knee pants; we will sell them for 25c a pair—last Monday when we closed out the dollar suits we urged upon the public to come early; they were soon sold—along the next day several came in and wanted to see those dollar suits—now let us impress upon your mind this lot of suits at \$2 each are very much better value at \$5 than the dollar suits were at a dollar—we want to end the boys' clothing department, and expect to end it Monday without a doubt—every suit left will be sold Monday for \$2 a suit—don't put it off, but come early—this is the best bargain ever offered in this city at any price, and you will say so when you see the goods.

—extra choice styles in seersuckers, gingham and french penangs; fine english chevrons for boys' waists.

“fine french sateens, neat

—small figures and stripes in reds, all shades of blues, greens, tans, grays, pinks, shrimps; some of the new colors for blouse waists—the trade on sateens will be very large; blouse waists will be all the go—buy a butterick pattern; you get the correct idea, and it will be money in your pocket to do so—blouse waists—don't forget there will be a craze for these patterns a little later on, and the stock will soon be exhausted; small neat figures and stripes will be great sellers; they look almost as well as the india silks—you know their wearing qualities are the best.

“we advertise

—seasonable goods; we advertise to draw trade; we draw trade and then treat everybody the very best we know how; we do not advertise one thing and do another; we cannot afford to disappoint the public, they are our friends; to them we look for our bread and butter; we attribute our very large increase in the business of this house to the extra care and attention the employees show to the trade—we believe in giving samples freely; we believe in paying the same attention to a looker as to a buyer; they go out and say a good word for the house, and in the end we are largely the gainers; some of the hardest ones to suit are very often the most valuable customers; we gain their confidence and then retain it; there is nothing lost and everything to gain by being polite, painstaking and careful; it wins—trade of this house is showing a tremendous gain.

—we are pushing sales in the dress goods department; best 50c line of all-wool dress goods we ever carried.

“we are selling out

—the shoe department; you can save from 50c to \$3.00 a pair; can you wear a 2 or 2½? splendid low prices on these sizes; we have too many—plenty of children's shoes at way-down prices—selling out the shoes; the prices are made to close the department quickly.

“we hardly ever

—say a word in our advertisements about our domestic department; everybody makes a leader of their domestic goods; we don't—we have recently enlarged this department to about twice its former size; we have placed a very large lot of new things on sale; they are all marked at a fair, square, reasonable profit; there is not one thing in this department held out as a leader to catch your trade—we know it is folly to say we do something we don't, and we have no desire to catch your trade by trying to hoodwink you—our gingham stock shows the best line of styles we ever carried—our shirting stock has the same to say; we have french penangs, english chevrons and american shirtings of every kind, and you will find the prices as low as legitimate merchandising will permit; you will get good service; you will find the stocks very large; we give you all the samples you want for comparison, and if any one makes you believe you have been bit by trading here, bring the goods back and get your money—if you want a nice

“calico dress

—or anything in sateen, or fancy cotton goods, we have very large assortment of new things to show you, and, on the whole, you will find the prices are no higher than elsewhere—moderate profits and good, fair, square treatment is the basis upon which we ask your patronage—everything in sheeting, pillow-covers, white and narrow cottons—we are very largely increasing trade.

“butchers' linens,

—embroidery linen, canvas, glass toweling, plain checked and striped muscades, corded and figured piques, german linen dice toweling, roller towels ready for use, are some of the new things in the linen department, now doing more business than any four of the largest linen departments in the city—gaining more trade every week—new marcellines quilts, new prices as well—handsome crystal cut glassware free to every purchaser of one dollar's worth or more in the linen department.

—cheney bros. american silks will outwear any india silk in existence; the styles are the choicest ever produced by these mills; over 50 styles to select from—100 feet of counter room devoted to the largest dress goods department in the city—largely increasing trade.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., Feb. 18, 1893.

This is to certify that I have been the book-keeper for J. T. Sheward for over five years, and in my capacity have had the record of all the sales. This week showed an increase of fifty per cent, over the sales of the corresponding week last year, and for every week this year there has been a good, strong increase in the sales.

D. H. LUTHER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of February, 1893.

[SEAL]

W. J. VARIEL,

Notary Public in and for the county of Los Angeles, State of California.

“A merchant pays money for advertising and expects good returns from it.

—he makes preposterous statements, and then when good results are not obtained, he blames the medium in which he advertises, and at once says advertising don't pay—truthful statements placed in a plausible and readable manner always secure readers, and these readers are impressed with the candor of the statements made and are liable to become buyers; an advertiser should talk in an advertisement the same as he would to a customer in front of his counter; he should gain their confidence and then keep it—if you, as an advertiser, would step into a store and the clerk who waits upon you would say “we are knocking the roof off our house by low prices; we are selling goods less than our neighbors' buy them; we are having lots of fun and losing lots of money; what is our loss is your gain”—you as an advertiser and a merchant would conclude at once that clerk is a fit subject for a lunatic asylum, and is a positive injury to the business—you go back to your place of business and write an advertisement that is fully as preposterous and expect the public to rush to your store the next day and take the goods out without having them wrapped up; it is nonsense; it is humbuggery; it is a detriment to business, and a positive infamy to any merchant who indulges his taste in this direction—we believe in making candid statements; we believe in telling the public we mark our goods at a fair, square profit and invite trade upon no other basis; we believe in treating customers well by showing them good attention; by giving a civil answer to every question; by giving samples freely; by showing goods freely whether the customer wishes to purchase or not; by employing salespeople who have the qualifications for doing right, and who do right under any and all circumstances—merchants cannot do business without a profit—it is nonsense to advocate any other idea—we cannot buy goods any cheaper, and we cannot afford to sell goods any cheaper than our neighbors who stand upon the same footing with us—what are the inducements we have to offer?—a full and complete stock; new and desirable merchandise placed before the customer in an attractive manner by salespeople who have the right ideas of good business, and who have good business sense—the public yearns for good attention; they like little personal favors; they seek counters where the clerks are painstaking and obliging; they like to see an attractive store well kept; they like store attractions and they despise impudent clerks—you have noticed some stores look more like a farm than a dry goods house; the clerks and floorwalkers look cold enough to freeze an ice berg, and can hardly give you a civil answer—while you went in to buy, you go out feeling out of humor and start off on a crusade against the house—the goods may have been of the best and the prices very low, but the freezing reception you received spoiled your appetite for the good dinner awaiting you at home and put you out of sorts, and the question of price never entered your mind—people will put up with a little inconvenience if there is a desire on your part to treat them well—they will go out of the way to patronize a firm who make it a rule to show extra attention; and live up to the standard of their advertising—the past year showed the largest increase in this business ever made by any dry goods house in this city—the increase so far this year has been still larger—we do not harrass our employees by fault-finding—we encourage them in well doing; we get the best results in this way—have you noticed the great improvement from one end of the store to the other? have you noticed how eager each and every employee is to wait upon you? have you noticed how cheerfully they show goods; how hard they try to please? all these things have worked wonders in increasing the business of the house—dress goods, linens, domestics, all showing a very large increase over a year ago, and all other departments keeping pace with this growth—we are large advertisers and live up to every agreement made in an advertisement—to advertise one thing and do another is business suicide; it is folly; the stupidest kind of folly to pay out money to advertise and then fail to do as you agree—we cannot hope to please rivals in business—we look to the purchasing public as our friends, and we work for their patronage—they are our friends and we treat them as such—it is their good will we esteem and work hard to cultivate.

—extra choice styles in fancy dress goods 60c and 65c; small neat patterns, stylish goods.

“one hundred

—feet of counter room devoted exclusively to the sale of dress goods—by far the largest dress goods department in the city—we are doubling up trade in the dress goods department over the sales of one year ago—yard wide storm serges in all shades, 25c a yard; fine all-wool bengalines, 75c a yard; printed henriettas, 25c a yard; new half wool dress goods, 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c; fine all-wool serges and henriettas, 50c a yard—this is the way the prices run, all through the stock—illuminated silk and wool dress goods, the newest idea for handsome costumes—fine silk and wool black glorias, all-wool serges; 46 in. all-wool black henriettas, extra fine for the price; best line of all-wool henriettas at 75c a yard we ever carried—the new silks from cheney bros. are works of art—the best dollar india in this or any other country—our silk sales are very large compared with a year ago, and the reason is plain; more stock and more styles than ever; reasonable profits; great freedom in showing goods; samples given for comparison—this is one of the reasons for the big growth in our dress goods department—the silk department shows a large range of styles suitable for blouse waists; they will be one of the big sellers of the season—a lady without a blouse waist this season will be a curiosity; all the new shades in reds, blues and greens, the colors of the season—a secret—dame fashion says double up orders on blues, greens, reds; they will be scarce later on—buy them now.

“there are so many new

—things in the linen department it is hard to say which are the best to mention—the table linens with their smooth, round twisted threads; the close, even weaves; their fine wearing qualities deserve all the praise that can be said for them—there is nothing better under the sun in the linen line that is better for wear—german linens are not so slightly as the irish makes—when it comes to their wearing qualities, this is where they take hold of good linen judges—there is nothing slighted about german linens; they have the staying qualities for wear—splendid german table damasks 50c, 60c, 65c, 75c, 85c, \$1; napkins to match; a few nice table damasks in extra fine qualities; choice patterns—elegant crystal-cut glassware free to all purchasers.

“the new dress trimmings

—for spring are now in; not the high-toned expensive kind, but trimmings at moderate prices; the kind nearly everybody buys; 8½c, 10c, 12½c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 35c, 40c, 50c, 65c; a range of prices that means a great saving to you—nice stylish dress trimmings; quick sellers; all the new colors to match everything in dress goods—splendid line of black dress trimmings; a few hand crochet at moderate prices—the rapid selling at small profit brings the largest net returns—we are working on this basis, and the result, largely increasing trade—we take pleasure in showing you the goods whether you wish to purchase or not.

—take a look at the 25c line of new dress goods—take a look at the 50c line of all-wool dress goods, plain and fancy—best styles and extra quality for the price.

“a nice lot of new capes

—the newest ideas for spring are now on exhibition in the largest cloak department—capas, military capes, two and three-piece capes, are the new paris craze—capas will be extra good this spring.

“wash rags,

—bath towels, barber towels, dentist towels, roller towels, bar towels; largest assortment in the only complete

“linen dept. in the city!

—our linen man knows all about linens; he was raised in the country where the flax is grown; he knows how they are made and by whom they are made; he knows the different processes which they are put through before they are ready—don't you think it is better to place yourself in a man's hands when knowledge is of the highest and you have the guarantee of the house that if you can do better elsewhere you may bring the goods back and get your money, not other goods, but the same amount you paid for them—mr. williamson is extremely anxious to do the largest linen business ever done in this city; we have bought him a very large stock; we have marked the goods at a very reasonable price and you get every cent that any one can give you in good values—our linen man is thorough and his judgment is given in a way that will draw trade, not only for the linen department, but for every department in the house—we show the best values in the city in our linen department; now selling four times the amount of linens we sold a year ago.

—plaid surah silks, illuminated surah silks, fancy satin effects in silks, all new—selling out shoes—you can save from 50c to \$2 a pair.

“when we say a thing is so

—we believe it is so; this makes our advertising of more value; we do not aim to disappoint any one in our advertising—the trade of this house is showing a tremendous increase; we keep faith with the public; they are our friends to whom we look for support; it don't pay to go back on your friends—all-wool 46-inch henriettas, blacks and colors, a dollar a yard; extra fine finish, extra fine colors, splendid wearing goods—here is another line of all-wool bengalines, very fine, for 75c a yard, blacks and all the new colors—now 100 feet of counter room devoted exclusively to the sale of dress goods; the largest in the city—a good assortment of dress goods, 25c, 35c, 40c, 50c; extra choice styles, 60c and 65c; in fancy weaves—our new spring dress goods are now on sale.

“two and 3-piece military capes

—will be ultra fashionable this spring; we have all grades and all shades of broadcloths suitable to make them—

—prices from \$1.25 up to \$3.50 a yd.

—buy a butterick pattern and make your own capes.

“we aim to carry a line

—of goods for the masses—dress goods at 35c, 40c and 60c; in fancy styles; the goods at 60c and 65c are equal in style to any imported goods at a dollar a yard, and we believe they will wear as well—we have some exquisite styles at

“50c and 60c

—100 feet of counter room devoted exclusively to the sale of dress goods; the largest dress goods department in southern california—largely increasing trade in every department.

“a new lot of french

—penang shirting; new styles as well—the styles as well as the quality recommend them—you get an entire new range of patterns this season—our domestic department has been doubled in size; the sales ditto.

—100 feet of counter room devoted exclusively to the sale of dress goods—the largest dress goods department in the city—trade in dress goods showing a large increase over a year ago.

Dissolution of Co-partnership Sale!

Our Mr. DAVID HARRIS Will Withdraw His Interests from the
... Well-known and Popular Firm of the ...

CHICAGO CLOTHING COMPANY

... THIS MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF ...

Men's, Boys' and Children's

CLOTHING, HATS,

and Furnishing Goods, Trunks and Valises,

Must be entirely closed out in this great dissolution sale at

50c

ON THE DOLLAR.

Buyers, consider well what this great offer means—act accordingly. This means nothing will be spared; everything will be swept clean, and if reduction will work the miracle we are here for that purpose.

This is a Case of Must!

Prices will go floating into nothingness. This sale will be a boon to the people of this city and vicinity; everything will be as free as the air you breathe. We have engaged an extra force of salesmen to handle with dispatch the masses which will swarm to us.

This Stock of

SALEABLE MERCHANDISE

Contains all the latest, newest and best goods known to the buying world. Every one knows the reputation we have heretofore enjoyed; it has been, without question, one of a square one-price business. We have built up a wonderful trade, and this dissolution sale comes in the nick of time, for we intend after this sale to branch out on a grander scale than we ever dreamed of.

The Loss Will be Large

But the Goods are Yours!

The edict has gone forth: "Dissolution of Co-partnership," and dissolution goes; yes, people, goes with a vengeance. Prices will be dissolved, as well as the firm, and we will make dimes do the work of dollars. It is a stroke of business to buy when prices are down—they're down now. Everything we keep will be railroaded into your hands before the next 60 days. To prepare for this stupendous sale

Our Stores Will Remain Closed

All Day Monday!

And from eager solicitation our stores will remain open until 8 p.m. for the next 60 days to give the workmen an opportunity to buy.

Listen
to Our Tale
of Woe!

Men's Suits in endless variety for business wear, for dress, for semi-dress, to carry away at your own prices,

TO-WIT:

Our line of Cheviot Suits stand without a peer. \$22.00, \$20.00, \$18.50, \$17.50 suits go at the dissolution price of.....

\$14.95

Next—

Our stock of Cassimeres, Tweeds and Worsteds in Sacks, Frocks and Cutaways is immense. We offer you our \$25.00, \$20.00, \$18.50 suits at the dissolution price of.....

\$15.95

And—

Good, substantial Business Suits in late fabrics, which we have been selling for \$17.50, \$15.00, \$13.50, \$12.50, will grow beautifully less at the dissolution price of.....

\$10.95

Here—

Is where Pantaloon hang high and low within the reach of all classes. They will be cut in twain, not the pants, but the prices.

Now

We come to our leading department—Overcoats—to see this stock and the prices we name on this line of goods, is to carry one away with you. In all the latest styles.

We—

Come to our Juvenile Department. Here we display goods at prices which will astonish all comers. For instance,

Your choice of any Boys' Knee Pants

in our store for.....

50c

Boys' French Percale Waists, 10c.

MOTHERS, this sale is of vital importance to you.

Upper-ten

Goods

for

Lower-five Prices for

60 DAYS

Furnishing goods have flooded our city but devastation will be caused and merchants will wonder at our recklessness in naming price on this peerless stock.

How's This?—

Men's White Dress Shirts—
Our Regular price.....\$1.00
Dissolution price—

49c

And That?—

Men's white and colored Merino Underwear,
Our regular price.....75c each
Dissolution price—

75c SUIT

And This?—

Men's full-finished, regular-made
Seamless Sox—
Our price.....20c
Dissolution price—

8¹/₂c PAIR

And That?—

Men's Dress Kid Gloves—
Our price.....\$1.25
Dissolution price—

69c PAIR

And This?—

4-ply Collars (guaranteed)—
Our regular price.....20c
Dissolution price—

3 for 25c

And That?—

□ Your choice of our 35c Neckwear—
To be sold at the dissolution price of—

3 for 50c

WOOLEN UNDERWEAR

at your own price in this great and glorious dissolution of copartnership sale.

Edict—"This Stock Must Be Sold in the Next 60 Days!"—Edict

Our stores by urgent request will remain open every evening until 8 p.m.; Saturdays until 10 p.m. Workingmen, take notice.

Dissolution of Co-partnership Sale of
The Chicago Clothing Co.,

Your Clothiers and Outfitters,

129 and 131 North Spring,

207 WEST FRANKLIN.

Our guarantee is if goods are not as advertised we will return every cent of your purchase money.



soda and one of salt. Steam four hours; then, if you wish a hard, dry crust, set in the oven for a few moments. But I like it better eaten hot, without any contact with the oven whatever. The most exacting epicure cannot but be content with it. —SUSAN SUNSHINE.

THE SOUTHERN WOMAN.

The Traditional Languid Dames of Ante-Bellum Times

Had No Existence in Fact—The Daughter of the Confederacy Describes the Mistresses of the Southern Plantations.

Specialty Contributed to The Times.

Twenty-five years ago and who would have hoped to live to see the faculty of a great university composed partly of women, and to see the responsible place of head given to a woman, as is the case in the great university at Chicago, where men and women alike are students, some of whom are graduates of other colleges and universities, but who enter this new institution to take up special courses of study and push still further into the ever-widening fields of knowledge and scientific research. We may look upon the closing years of this Nineteenth Century with pride, for in it we see the decay of old prejudices, and the removal of all those limitations which once environed womanhood, and which barred the gates of progress against her.

But today her horizon is no less broad than that of man's. She may use all her powers and capabilities for knowledge without let or hindrance. Side by side with men she may push out into the realms of intellectual research and find nothing to stay her but the limits of her own capabilities. Out of the love for human freedom, which this Republic has nurtured, has grown that sentiment of justice which has disenthralled woman from the bondage of narrow place, and elevated her to an intellectual equality with man. These modern colleges and universities say to her, virtually, "We recognize no sex in mind. Nothing shall be denied you that you can honestly win, and in anything we find you better equipped than your brothers, we shall not fail to recognize the fact and give you the place that you merit. We believe in the co-education of the sexes; the field is before you, win what you can."

And woman is not slow to respond to this generous invitation, for she recognizes the fact that men will be the gainers as well as herself. I look upon this educational advancement as one of the proudest triumphs of the age, and in no land has woman been so favored as in republican America. It is this leaven of human freedom, which permeates the whole structure of our institutions, that has steadily and silently, and yet half unconsciously, worked to this end, and this elevation of woman will, in the future, be one of the signal glories of this Republic.

The old world is watching us, and women across the sea are longing for the opportunities that we accord to women. Already the pulse of a larger life is beating, and woman is turning from the frivolities of idle pleasure, and the pursuit of that distinction which is founded upon wealth alone, to the life of grander opportunities and nobler endeavor. What there is in me, she is saying, I will make the best use of. None of my powers shall lie dormant, and I will endeavor to fit myself for usefulness in whatever field it seems most fitting that I should labor.

And woman will be none the less faithful because of her growing opportunities. She has today to sit down and consider marriage as the one door of escape from drudgery and the limitations which environed her a quarter of a century ago. She is not looked upon as unsexing herself if she enters the learned professions, and carves out for herself an honorable career. But she is none the less the lover of home and its sacred joys. She is self-reliant, intelligent, earnest, and these qualities make her no whit the less womanly. But how much better is she fitted to train her sons and daughters for the ever-widening future which is before them. She can grasp the grand things of life, weigh their importance, and justly compare them with things of minor importance which are undeserving of her efforts. She will inspire her children to nobility, and charm her husband by appreciative and intelligent companionship. Her boys will be proud that "mother" can help them over the hard places in their studies, and her daughters will regard her as the wisest and gentlest of teachers. Will not the children's hearts grow for such a mother, and will not her counsel be deemed by them worthy of the highest consideration?

It is this intellectual enfranchisement of women that I hail as one of the most encouraging signs of the age in which we live, for it means everything to this race, and happy are we who live in this day, if we but live up to our opportunities and keep step with the world's progress. —SUSAN SUNSHINE.

Notes. In the Cottage and Heart I find the following suggestions for a simple dessert, which is very easily prepared. Take a can of peaches, open them carefully, take out the whole sections with a silver fork, placing in a deep glass dish and turn the juice in the can into a dish in which it can be heated to the boiling point. To one pint of juice add four table-spoons of sugar, let it cook gently ten minutes, cool partly, and pour it over the peaches; take the whites of two eggs, beat them till stiff, add two table-spoons of powdered sugar, and pour the whole over the peaches, folding the eggs into the peaches, in order to serve nicely. Plain cake, with a few salted almonds on a small tray by themselves, and a dish of confections, will make a dainty and very attractive dessert.

Where is the person who is not fond of the apple? The following method of preparing them I found in the Cottage and Heart, for the current month, and I at once proceeded to have them made ready for my table, with the most satisfactory results. The little paragraph reads as follows:

"Any apple, no matter how hard or forbidding the surface, can be transformed. If the core is removed, the skin taken off, and the apple steamed till soft; then put the fruit at once into a syrup of sugar, let the fruit stand in the syrup ten minutes, then take out into a deep pudding dish, and pour the hot syrup over the apples; a few pieces of ginger root put into the dish will impart a pleasant flavor, or a few drops of lemon juice added to the syrup before it is poured over the apples."

And now, will close by giving my readers my formula, for Boston Brown Bread, which I consider an improvement upon the original article. Two coffee cups of graham flour; one of white flour; one of yellow corn meal; three of sour milk; three-fourths of a cup of molasses; one teaspoonful of

Since the day of exploded ideas has arrived, when William Tell and George Washington's little hatchet, yea, even the all-pervading Puritan who dominated our school histories—one and all have been dethroned from their sure seats, it seems as if the traditional Southern woman of the old plantation life might be allowed to descend from the cross where she has been nailed for generations.

This graceful, but lackadaisical emigy of the imaginary "Southern Princess," who alternately lolled in a hammock in slothful self-indulgence, or arose in her



Winnie Davis, "The Daughter of the Confederacy." (From a portrait by Davis & Sanford.)

wrath to scourge her helpless dependents, is the creation which our neighbors have been pleased to call the "typical Southern woman."

THE REAL MATRONS OF THE OLD SOUTH. How different was the real housemistress, who, on the great river properties, before the war, ruled the destinies



The library at Beauvoir House.

of her family with a gentle and wise sway. To us who know her in her old age it seems inexplicable that her place has been so long usurped by the figure fashioned by a hostile sculptor.

What a blessing this woman is to the "new South"—the South of struggles and poverty! Even the bitterest of her detractors must acknowledge now that



Beauvoir House, the Jefferson Davis home in Mississippi.

the clouds and smoke of battle begin to clear away and under the sun of peace reveal her true self.

What she was in the large and more complicated sphere of her old life is known only to those who took part in it, or to the younger generation who feel the beneficent influence of her character. Had the women of the plantations been the lazy drones of the popular fancy, dreaming away their similes in an atmosphere of heat with the odors of yellow jasmine, magnolias and roses, she would have been vanquished by the conditions over which she has been victorious.

When war, pestilence and famine settled on her country the Southern

woman, armed cap-a-pie with her hereditary of good housewifery, self-control and patience, sprung uncomplaining and cheerful to her place, and vanquished her difficulties with a manly vigor and a womanly grace, the memory of which is very precious and sweet-savored to those with whom she dwelt.

OLD-FASHIONED VIRTUES AND TASTES. She probably did not understand the higher mathematics; but her arithmetic sufficed for household accounts and to gauge her expenses. Her family practice in the hospital of her plantation made her the best of nurses.

Although her ideas of modern philosophy may have been of the vaguest, gentle and sincere piety breathed through all her arduous life, and made of her the best model for the half-civilized souls entrusted to her care, and also the redeeming influence over the men of her family.

If among the Hebrews each man was a priest in his own family, among our people every woman officiated as priestess in the isolated corner where she dwelt with the man toward whom

"duty was pleasure and love was law," to whom for "better or for worse" she was married until death should them part. With her whole heart she gave her best energies to his service. It was her mission to counsel and comfort the weak-hearted and succor all those who were desolate and distressed, were they of her own or of the subject race. She was the mediator, the teacher, and, in short, the

larger growth, who were prodigal of stories flavored by the faith of the raconteur. There were friendly yellow dogs; chickens, rummed, muffed and duck-legged, which answered to names, with cawing broods rising after them; and wonderful hens' nests full of eggs in unfrequented corners; fresh in the open air with fat sweet potatoes roasting in their ashes; doll-baby gardens planted and torn apart by a multitude of little coffee-colored playmates, who scamped about "little missus" in a frenzy of delight.

Mistress and maid confided everything to each other, and their mutual affection stood the mistress in good stead in her after-life and enabled her often to penetrate the interesting but bewildering tangle of "vergiversations," which the plantation negro calls his thoughts. Experience taught her the habit of their minds, and opened to her the genuine dialect of a thousand idioms which she would afterward have to use in instructing her slaves. It also initiated her into the African standards

of right and wrong, by which she gauged the depth of the offender's culpability. There, too, she learned the potentiality of sarcasm in dealing with a race so alive to a sense of the ludicrous that an appeal to its risibles will often answer the purpose better than punishment.

An instance of this kind is given of a Southern woman who cured her negro marketman of bringing the family a turkey daily for dinner because he had speculated in them and they were cheaper than other meat. She invited him to "stand on the gallery and gobble a little." This ludicrous performance deterred him from a repetition of his offense when more serious remonstrance had proved fruitless.

HOW SHE ABSORBED HOUSE-WIFERY. The little girls were present at all the milkings, churning, sausage cuttings, corn shuckings, and even the grinding of meal on the place, and so became familiar with the minutiae of these industries.

and other crimes. As the negroes could not be "discharged without a character," the mistress was not armed with the terror always in the hands of the modern housewife, but she had to make the best of her husband's negroes as she found them, trusting to her own powers as an educator to form of the young ones such servants as she would like to have about her.

To sell one of the negroes "born on the place" was an evidence of the direst poverty of the master, or of the most heinous conduct on the part of the slaves. A MISTRESS COULD NOT DISCHARGE HER SLAVES. Such peccadilloes as insubordination, untidiness or stupidity formed no reason to the mind of either mistress or maid, in the "old South," for a dissolution of their mutual relations; nor could a tormented mistress find relief by giving a useless servant her freedom.

There is an authentic story of one who tried, during a visit to the North,

When the young mistress was married the superintendence of these duties devolved upon her—the cooking of the meat, which was to form the staple food of the white and black family throughout the year, the recipes for which were handed down from mother to daughter for generations. As there were no markets, chickens and turkeys and ducks and geese must be reared in plenty; butter must be churned; a good vegetable garden sedulously cultivated; the fruit trees and berry vines trained to bear fruit after their kind.

The men and women of our country had, during the slave-holding period, fulfilled so many varying and incongruous duties to their slaves that they were in a measure fitted for any labor. The first lesson that a little Southern girl learned in preparation for her duties as mistress of a plantation was her association, usually developing into a warm friendship, with the maid of her own age, who was generally given by the mother of the negro to be of some service to little missus, "a sort of counter-part to the 'body servant' whom the

This practical education went hand-in-hand with the elementary and hypothetical one under coverness, or in the little schools composed of the children of the neighboring places. Whether this method of mixing the actual with the ideal was peculiarly beneficial to their minds, or that the loneliness of their lives drove them into more serious studies, it is remarkable how many well-read women there were on these river places whose familiarity with the classics was close enough to be loving, and whose skill in the tinkling music of the day was of no mean proficiency.

So well were their capacity and attainments recognized that the distinguished American historian of this century, Mr. Bancroft, declined a wager with a Southern lady about a literary question, saying: "I have been told to beware of the plantation woman—she reads so many books she will 'prove me in the wrong.'"

As the Southern woman developed into maturity, dividing her time between her studies and observation of the busy life around her, she read in the daily practice of her elders the constant repetition of her duty to her responsibilities of the slave-holding family. On the plantation it was not a question of cottage visiting, such as was common in English and New England country life. It was the actual care of an irresponsible family, large and often refractory enough to dampen the zeal of the most philanthropic.

There were clothes to be made for the babies and little children, and as well for the "orphans," the shiftless batchelers and motherless boys and girls, who would not sew if they could. Then the seamstresses who were to do this work were to be trained from the manner of holding a needle and scissors



View from Beauvoir House, looking out on the Gulf; and "the office."

of right and wrong, by which she gauged the depth of the offender's culpability. There, too, she learned the potentiality of sarcasm in dealing with a race so alive to a sense of the ludicrous that an appeal to its risibles will often answer the purpose better than punishment.

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The "Little Missis" in the negro quarters.

to thus rid herself of a drunken maid, whose taste for Madeira had tempted her to run up a score on her mistress' account at a neighboring drinking shop. When the mistress remonstrated the negro answered her that, being a "quality as she was," she could hardly be expected to get drunk on whisky, "like poor white trash," and that, so far as her freedom papers were concerned, she would have none of them. There was no use talking, she was "master's nigger," and he would have to support her as long as she lived. There was no recourse but to submit, and the maid continued to follow her own sweet will until her freedom was forced upon her by the war. This was no singular or isolated case.

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MICROSCOPISTS ON THE SKIN.

Contributed to The Times. The first distinction the eye makes in meeting strange persons and tribes is their color. This in the darker races is found to be a black, very dark brown dust, deposited on the lower layers, on a ground the color of old ivory.

This dust anatomists discover to be a fine soot, or carbon deposit, and the point has a specific interest for women, in that it is of a similar nature to the deposit which colors the disfiguring "black heads."

The received opinion that the black point in comedones is only dust held by the talons of the enlarged gland is now discovered in error. It is said by acute microscopists to be a pigment which in time extends to the lower layers of the skin, a scale of the carbon or manganese infinitesimals of the blood and akin to the collection of such pigment in the countenance of centuries has dyed the Ethiop and Congo races. The suggestion is too painful to pursue. —SHIRLEY DARE.

PARISIAN WIT.

Contributed to The Times. A French woman bantered about her beloved Paris, told a story at a dinner table a few nights ago that is worth keeping.

"I should like to tell you," she said, "how a country woman of mine saw Paris give a rebuke twenty years ago. It was just after the Franco-Prussian war, and feeling was ready to show itself anywhere. Mme. von Konig was a young woman, who, ten years before, had married a German army officer. Her heart was torn during the struggle, and while her aid went to her husband, her tears were shed for Paris. At a dinner party one night someone had the bad taste to speak of conquered Paris."

"Paris may be conquered," said Mme. von Konig, "but she still retains her ability to create a beautiful thing out of nothing."

"The next day one of the gentlemen

present sent her a single white hair, asking her what Paris could make of that. She sent it to a great French jeweler, and told him of her challenge. "Presently there came back to her a device in gold and enamel. On a bed of saffron stood the Prussian black eagle holding in its mouth the single white hair. Attached to one end of the hair were the arms of Alsace, in delicate, ting gold workmanship, at the other the arms of Lorraine. Underneath was engraved: 'Alsace and Lorraine; you hold them by a hair.'" A.S.D.

NOVELTIES IN THE SHOPS.

Handsome Things That a Little Money Will Buy.

Egg Baskets, China Menu Cards, Christening Baskets, Glass Fire Screens, Bagdad Sofa Pillows, and What They Are Like.

Specialty Contributed to The Times.

Wonderfully dainty and attractive egg dishes for individual use are among the very newest objects shown in the popular Dresden china. They are shaped like miniature trays with a handle that extends from side to side and have two receptacles for the fresh boiled eggs which take the form of hard shells cut lengthwise of the oval. The lovely coloring of the china is in itself enough to tempt the appetite of the most capricious gourmet that could be found, and the whole design deserves the hearty recognition it is sure to get. The universally popular breakfast food needs little embellishment to enhance its toothsome, it is quite true, but such a dish would go far toward making even an unpalatable dish seem palatable to a capricious taste. Yet as we yearly and monthly and



The glass-top fire-screen.

weekly demand more perfect appointments and yet more it is really delightful to know that these charming little dishes can be had, and that, too, at a moderate price, for they cost only \$1.25 each.

ANOTHER CHINA NOVELTY.

China menu cards, too, are shown by the leading dealers, and are so eminently serviceable, as well as decorative, that they find a ready sale. They are not unlike a photograph frame in general shape, and are constructed with a rest also of china, that they may stand before each cover. Round three sides a vine of some appropriate tiny blossom, and in the center is a space sufficient for the writing of the names of every dish. The design is excellent, and as the standard can be purchased for \$2.10 each, a full set might easily be obtained without greater outlay than is entailed in the possession of painted or ribbon cards, that must perish with the dinner. The porcelain or china is dainty in color, and the shape makes them a real addition to the table decoration, while the menu can, of course, be easily removed, and space be left in readiness for another day.

A CHRISTENING BASKET.

For the babies there is something perfectly new. With the advent of the tiny German Princess has come a basket for the christening day, and a lovely, luxurious little nest it is. An oval basket, just long enough to hold the tiny body, is covered within and without with soft white silk. Silken cushions, tufted and down-filled, line the bottom and sides, and a frill of the finest lace hangs upon the outer edge. A tiny pillow fills one end, and around the entire oval a full, soft, ruche of silk makes a heading to the lace. Complete and ready for its precious load, the basket, in its simplest form, costs \$15, but it can be elaborated to any price. As, however, the best and truest taste demands simplicity for the little folk, the one described is an luxurious as could be desired. Laid within its soft, snowy whiteness, pillowed on its soft, pure silk, the heir of a king would be borne to the rite of baptism in a sufficiently lovely couch, and even our own extravagant millionaires might be content with its perfect fitness.

NEW GLASS FIRE SCREENS.

Screens, familiar as they are and popular as they ever deserve to be, are shown in at least one entirely useful form. They are three-fold and about three feet six inches in height and are especially designed to place before the open fire that give us cheer as well as warmth. The top of each panel is curved and for a space of at least eighteen inches each is filled with heavy beveled glass while below may be used any material that is suitable in texture and good in color. The frames, together with the glass, cost \$28 each, and the panels may be made to add as much or as little more as the individual taste shall decide. Completed the screens are sufficiently handsome to warrant the outlay they entail, and can be trusted to enhance the effect of any room. By this screen the excessive heat is shut off, and yet through the glass the burning coals are distinctly visible, so that the occupants of the apartment may shield themselves from the will and still lose none of the charm of the glowing embers burning in the grate.

BAGDAD SOFA PILLOWS.

Sofa pillows are even more abundant than they have been heretofore, and one material comes woven expressly for their making. Bagdad squares in color and design similar to the stripes that are old friends have recently been imported, and thoroughly excellent pillows they make. They are, as yet, to be found in one size only, thirty inches each way, and are sold for \$1.60 each. But as these dimensions make a pillow of excellent size they are to be recommended without reserve. "Like all the oriental goods," says the dealer, "they are made of the finest material and will endure even the hardest usage to which a favorite pillow may be subjected, so that for every reason they are to be welcomed by householders all over the land. —CLARE BUSCH.

SACHET FOR LITTLE GIRL'S ROOM.

Contributed to The Times.

A hanging sachet, as quaint as it is gay and pretty, is made of a Japanese doll, and is suitable for a little girl's room or for a nursery. A little Jap the required size may be bought for 10 cents. The legs are cut off and the interior of the puppet taken out. A bag of strong cotton cloth is then made, six inches long and about two wide. Into one end the legs are securely glued, and after filling the bag with cotton and sachet powder, the mouth is glued around the remainder of the doll just beneath the arms.

The paper dress in which the creature was robed when bought will serve as a model for the garment, now to be made of figured silk or ribbon, allowing, of course, for the growth in stature. A sash of inch-wide ribbon encircles the perfumed Celestial just about the waist, and the ends hanging in loops serve to hang him beside the little girl's bureau, where he is, indeed, "a thing of beauty and a joy forever." Enslaving on this idea, half a dozen tiny Japs may be introduced into sachets and the cluster hung up together by baby ribbons of irregular lengths.

JANE MURPHY.

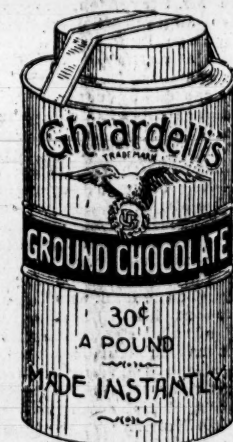
LITTLE PIGS IN BLANKETS.

Contributed to The Times.

A novel way of serving oysters is to cut fat English bacon into very thin slices, wrap an oyster well seasoned with pepper and salt on each slice, and fasten together with little wooden skewers.

Then heat a frying pan and put in the "little pigs." Cook just long enough to crisp the bacon—about two minutes—and serve immediately on rounds of toast. This forms a most acceptable breakfast or luncheon delicacy. —B. E. E.

20 Cups 30 Cents



Ghirardelli's Ground Chocolate

"A Meal in A Minute"

A PERFECT BLEND THE STRENGTH OF COCOA THE RICHNESS OF CHOCOLATE Economical Digestible Nutritious



GABEL, The Tailor, 222 S. Spring-st. CARRIES THE LARGEST STOCK OF Foreign and Domestic Goods ON THE COAST.

Stylish PANTS! FROM \$3.50 to \$13.50 Stylish SUITS! FROM \$15 to \$50. Select where you have the largest stock to select from. Perfect fit and good workmanship is his motto.

Beautiful Women Use Dr. Simms' Safe Arsenic Complexion Wafers. To remove PIMPLES, FRECKLES, MOLES, BLOTCHES, and CLEAR the SKIN. Warranted harmless. Get the genuine, made by Thumser & Co., 31 W. Monroe, St. Louis, Mo. At druggists, or mailed on receipt of price, 3.00 per box.

For sale by GODFREY & MOORE, 108 S. Spring St., opp. Hotel Nadeau, Los Angeles, Cal.

The W. H. PERRY Lumber and Mfg. Co's LUMBER YARD AND PLANING MILL Commercial street.



THE BIG TREE GROVES OF MARIPOSA COUNTY.

I wonder how many of my boys and girls have heard of the Big Trees of California—the giant Sequoias, those children of the centuries. California is a wonderful State, not only in her mountain world, which is so Alpi-like, and in her famed valleys, which are the admiration of the whole world, but in her vegetable kingdom, where there are such marvelous growths that the eye can hardly take in their vastness.

I will tell you today about my visit, some years ago, to the Big Tree grove in Mariposa county, which is among my most delightful memories. It was a lovely morning in the latter part of July that we set out from Clark's Station to visit these forest giants. The sky was blue overhead and delicious breezes swept through the tall pines. The South Merced made a musical murmur as its waters swept on at the base of the high mountains along whose sides our path wound.

Well mounted on trusty mules we entered the excellent trail leading to the groves, which are at an elevation of about 2500 feet above the station. They are situated on the back of a mountain ridge, which runs along in an easterly direction between Big Creek and the South Merced. The groves lie in a little valley or depression of the ridge, not far from the crest, but are in the midst of a forest of lesser trees of firs, pines and cedars.

I never shall forget that delightful summer ride to the grove, with the trail running through the cool, shadowy depths of the wood. Running brooks leaped and gurgled beside the way, the giant cedars and firs stretched far upward, the green arches of their boughs almost a hundred feet overhead; the pines caught the whispering breeze and their slender needles swayed and danced in the sunlight; birds sang amid the trees, and wild flowers of every color and hue dotted the mountain's side.

Sometimes the trail leads over an open space from which you can look afar off and see numberless mountain ranges wrapped in blue and film-like mist, and see the vast expanse of plain with its ocean of golden grain. Then there are beautiful glimpses of lake and river, and a foreground of forest, a picture such as perhaps can be found nowhere but in the regions of the Sierras.

The big trees, as you know, are called sequoia gigantea. We came unexpectedly upon the first of them as it stood alone, like a forest king, a little to the left of our trail, and there we stopped and dismounted, and studied that wonderful tree, beside which the other forest trees looked so small and puny. Then we went still further on to where these trees grow in clusters. There are between five and six hundred of these sequoia gigantea in the Mariposa groves, one or two of which are larger than any found in the Calaveras grove. There are several whose circumference is a hundred feet and over, and whose height varies from two hundred and fifty to three hundred feet.

"I'd like to climb them," I think I hear one of my boys say. Ah, but you couldn't do it. Think of a tree a hundred feet around it, and that massive trunk running up for a hundred feet before it shoots out any branches, which is the case with many of these trees, some of them reaching one hundred and fifty feet before they thrust out their stately arms, some of which are as large as many of the forest trees below them.

I felt like a mere pigmy as I stood under their great arms so far above me. Our heads hardly reached above the knots in their gnarled roots which lay above the surface of the ground, and as well might the "man in the moon" reach out his arms and try to clasp all space as we attempt with our arms to grasp their circumference. Very many of the large trees have been named, and among the grandest of these is "Ohio," a stately monarch who for hundreds of years has worn his royal crown of leaves, and he looks as if he might stand for hundreds of years to come.

The grant made by Congress, which embraces the Mariposa big tree groves, is a tract of land about two miles square. The trail to the upper grove winds around and within it in such a way as to take the visitor past nearly every tree of large dimensions within the grove. The two groves lie about a half a mile apart.

Now, I will tell you about the wonderful ride we had among them. Some of these great trees have fallen, and we rode through some of their hollow, prostrate trunks on horseback, and then we climbed, by means of a ladder, upon the upper side of one of the fallen giants. Then there was one still standing, through whose trunk the fire had burned its way and made a door for us into the great, hollow trunk, and here we found room enough for a dozen or fifteen people to sit and dine, and in the broad shadow of the trunk alone cast upon the ground a dozen horsemen might stand almost completely shaded from the sun.

The appearance of these trees is striking, independent of their size. They are covered by a thick cinnamon-colored bark, and their slender leaves are of a vivid green. But when we call to mind how old they are, and remember the fact that they have been standing there for centuries and survived the rise and fall of empires; that they have seen whole races pass into the silence and forgetfulness of a dead past, then it is that we stand in their presence with feelings of new reverence and awe.

The genus was named in honor of Sequoia, or Sequoyah, who was a Cherokee Indian of mixed blood, who is supposed to have been born about the year 1770. He was a man of quick intellect and of inventive genius, and became known to the world through his invention of an alphabet, which was a wonderful creation of ingenuity, and consisted of eighty-six characters, each representing a syllable. This alphabet is still in use within his nation.

There are eight groves of the big trees in California, but of these the best known, and the only ones ordinarily visited by tourists, are the Calaveras and Mariposa groves. The Calaveras grove occupies a belt 3000 feet long by 700 feet broad. There are between ninety and a hundred trees of large size

in the grove, and a goodly number of smaller ones. A few of its trees are over three hundred feet high. The height of this grove above the sea level is 4750 feet, while that of the Mariposa is 6500 feet.

It is only in the sierra region that these giant trees grow, and they have never been found outside the State of California, and never in independent forests, but they are always scattered among other trees. But what a wonderful picture they would present if they stood alone. Fancy, if you can, children, an entire forest of these giants, with every trunk and column straight and shapely, every bough at least a hundred feet overhead, with foliage light and airy, so that though it would fall such soft illumination in stray golden glints of sunshine, making no gloomy, somber wooded depths, but a place looking rather like a grand cathedral, with its arched roof far overhead, and the wide spaces between the trees looking like so many aisles paved with the mosaic of shadow and sunshine. I can fancy nothing more beautiful, nothing that would be grander or more imposing.

LYCURGUS'S UNIFORM.

WHAT SOLDIERS BLUE DID FOR A "BAD BOY."

Specialty Contributed to The Times.

A bad boy, in spite of the best teachers, in spite of a good home and a good mother and father, not a poor boy either, but a boy in a big, fine house, who wore clean linen every day and had nearly all his heart desired—down by the water's edge, where he seemed to desire principally mischief, sometimes even to the extent of downright wickedness.

Now his mother was weeping over him, for he had tied the family cat to the door-knob and pulled three of her staunchest teeth—a cruel, mean little wretch.

"Your name ought to be Nero Atilla," sobbed his impulsive young mother; "you horrid-oh, Kurrg!"

For she loved him, though he was

denly thinks a uniform is a big thing. Let him have it."

The uniform was made at the tailor's. Such rich, blue cloth and a coat with tails, like an officer's, and such beautiful buttons and a cap to match.

Scarce ever had a handsomer boy surveyed himself in the glass; and almost for the first time in the last five years of his hard little life, a look of softness crept over Lycurgus's face; he was really touched perhaps that his father had so richly gratified his wish; tears of pride and glory and maybe of gratitude and affection swam up in his eyes, but he took pains to wipe them away, in piteous fashion, with the back of his hand, before he descended the stairs.

"Aren't you well this morning, darling?" asked his mother, noticing his sober, pale face.

"You bet I'm well," said Lycurgus, with an attempt at grandeur, but somehow, as he went out to school, the door closed softly behind him. He meant to bang it resoundingly as usual, but somehow it closed softly.

Lycurgus had had a way of running to school with his head considerably in advance of his body, the better, it was supposed, to scent out mischief from afar. This morning he stood up with his shoulders back, and he walked with a proud swing.

"Say, are they warm?" gasped the crowd of breathless admirers gathered around him in the schoolhouse yard.

"Warm?" glowed Lycurgus; "I sh'd think I was in a stove."

"Say, how do they feel? Do they fit good?"

"Fit," said Lycurgus; "can't ye see by—"

reputation among that little band of swearing as bad as old Peter Hornkins—down by the water's edge, where he seemed to desire principally mischief, sometimes even to the extent of downright wickedness.

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A VITAL QUESTION.

The Value of Written Examinations Discussed.

An Exhaustive Paper by Prof. Rowell of Redondo.

The Teacher the Best Judge of the Pupil's Ability.

The Beginning and Growth of the Present System—Much Interest Awakened in the Subject Among Educators.

The fact that during the past year pupils of the city schools have been promoted without examination, the teacher under whose instructions they were being permitted to exercise his or her judgment as to qualifications, means that Los Angeles has fallen in line with the leading educators of the country in doing away with the system of written examinations and in recognizing the judgment of the teachers and the ability of the high school pupil.

At the February meeting of the Los Angeles County Educational Association this topic was very ably handled by Prof. E. P. Rowell of Redondo, who in an exhaustive paper treated the subject of examinations and promotions. There was a time in the early history of education in California when teachers, having a class of pupils for five days in the week, four weeks in the month, and quite frequently during the entire grammar course of the pupil, were bound to pronounce upon his qualifications for promotion, but the method of monthly oral examinations was introduced and the present system had its beginning. This was soon followed by the monthly written examinations, then the semi-monthly, and after that the weekly examination. In other words, it took the teachers one day in five to find out what the pupil had learned during the other four. Then the county superintendents thought they discovered the unity of the child's mind, and the system of uniform questions had its beginning. It was the old story of the man and the bedstead. If the child was too long for the bedstead, as these feet were cut off; if he was too short he was stretched to fit it. In some of the counties the giving of silver medals or chromes by the superintendent to the highest in rank in each school was resorted to in order to stimulate the pupils to noble endeavor, but as these gifts were usually presented during the last year of the superintendent's term, and as the successful pupils were generally children of political workers whose politics did not differ from those of the superintendent, this plan became unpopular and somewhat unprofitable, as these superintendents soon discovered. The County Board of Education then came to the front and took the reins, and some new features were introduced, but the system remained the same—that of seeking to measure the child's mind by unnatural methods. No sooner did a child get an idea started that the examination swooped down to drag its roots to daylight to fumble over and kill with criticism. Did the pupil grasp an idea on Monday, sprout it on Tuesday, and did it grow a little on Wednesday and Thursday, it was surely subjected to a written examination on Friday, that the teacher might have proof that it was really there and might know its exact condition. Even a wild bird has judgment enough to push the strongest fledglings out of the nest first. The purpose of the examination was not to determine whether the child was conversant with the subject or not, but its office was rather to compare his little knowledge with the little knowledge of the examiner. This is no test of absolute knowledge. The written examination is not a factor in the development of the child's thought; it is only a bell-pipe which merely presents the bare fact of an examination and its accompanying consequences to them, and their minds become as barren as the desert. Twelve years ago the cities of San Francisco, Oakland and Sacramento had reached the highest possible limit in their methods of examination for promotion. The system of one grade, in connection with the county or city superintendent, prepared the questions and conducted the examinations of the pupils in the grade below. The high school teachers examined the graduates of the grammar school; the teachers of the first highest grade of the grammar school examined the pupils of the grade below, and so on down through all the grammar and primary schools. No teacher being permitted to examine his own pupils. A child of five years, for instance, in the primary department, was examined by a stranger who had no previous knowledge of the child's mental ability or aptitude, which the teacher who watches him day by day cannot fail to note, and who unto that child if it failed to reach the required standard. As a consequence of this unjust system there was constant friction among the teachers; parents became dissatisfied, children lost interest and there were frequent complaints to the School Board, who for once did not repose on a bed of roses. The scholarship of the schools was wretched, and the principal did the term open than the work of re-grading pupils began. Many were found in the highest grade of the grammar school who could not do the work of the first year, and many were in the last year who should have been in the first. Then it was that the principals of the high and grammar schools of Sacramento met to discuss the situation, and as a result recommended that all written examinations be done away with and that the pupils be promoted only upon the judgment of the teacher. It was promptly adopted, and the scholarship of the schools steadily improved. Oakland soon followed the example and San Francisco was not slow to join the list. Last year Los Angeles city took an advance step and for the first time promoted her pupils without an examination, and now it seems to be injured by the change and the scholarship has improved. The first and second honors

of the State University have gone during the past ten years in nearly every instance to the schools of the three cities which first adopted this plan. Last year Sacramento took both these honors. The university honors our high schools by admitting their graduates without passing through the gateway of an entrance examination. No writer upon educational subjects today favors written examinations as a basis of promotion, and the leading educators are in opposition to the system. They have come to recognize the fact that the work of education does not consist in examination questions in any one or in all of the studies required by law, but rather in training the faculties of the child's mind in such a manner that he may have them at all times and in all places in complete command. Promotion of pupils upon the judgment of the teacher is the liberation of the work of the schoolroom from the thrall of a taskmaster and making it alert, spontaneous, helpful in daily work. It means that teaching is to be guided and inspired by high ideals and not to be subject to the domination of low, artificial and unworthy motives; it means to ask "What is best?" not "What will count?" It means that teaching is to be a noble art, and not a sorry trade of preparing wares for the examination market; it means that the teacher shall be a soul-trainer and not a crammer; that he shall be worthy of such freedom and confidence or he shall step down and out; it means that the principal is to be head teacher, and not the pencil sharpener and boss whipper; that he is to be the trainer and guide of teachers and not a crank-turner and method-grinder; it means that the superintendent is to be the instructor, inspirer and leader of the teaching corps, and not a mechanical engineer of the "school machine;" it means that the schools are for the pupils and not the pupils for the "system;" that health and vigor are to stand before "per cents," mental power before "crams," and character before "frank." It means, in short, that school life is to be more and more an inspiration and delight to all true souls that love knowledge and mastery.

In the beginning of his treatise Prof. Rowell referred to teachers' examinations, making some interesting comparisons, but the bulk of his remarks were directed at the pupils' examinations, as the above synopsis shows. At the meeting of the California Teachers' Association, held at Riverside about a year ago, this subject of examinations and promotions was so generally discussed that, as a result, a committee was appointed to investigate and report on the question at the next meeting of the association. The investigation in California resulted as follows: Replies to the question of what should be the basis of promotion were received from 454 educators. Of this number twenty-six were county superintendents, nine members of county boards, and 379 teachers. Of the county superintendents 69 per cent. endorsed written examinations, of the representatives of county boards, 78 per cent. and of teachers, but 22 per cent.

A HANGING OR A SHOW.

The "Refining" Tendency of Public Executions. [Exchange.] At San Antonio, Tex., a mob assembled to see a man hanged, and was in high glee at the prospect of enjoying a spectacle not so frequent as shooting in those parts. Unfortunately for the entertainment the sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life, and a great and all-pervading gloom settled on the spectators. They promptly determined that something must be done to compensate them for their attendance at a fake. So the Sheriff brought out the culprit, drew a black cap over his head, put a rope round his neck and persuaded him to dance a horripole on the scaffold for an hour. Then the mob separated in a delighted humor. This grim dance of death is unusual punishment, and an action may lie against the Sheriff for damages.

[Pasadena Star.] If hangings must be, then the mob should be shut out absolutely from seeing them. Nothing more revolting or demoralizing to humanity has been witnessed in the history of the behavior of the spectators at a late hanging. Men gathered in numbers the night before the hanging as if to a country circus. Whisky was passed freely among them, and they became drunk and made night hideous with their whooping and yelling. They ran away fences and climbed trees in order to get sight of the show in the jailyard. They even smuggled whisky to the guard who formed the watch, and some of them became dead drunk, too. When the morning came and the prisoners were led to execution, the mob poured in and howled like demons. Some of the condemned suffered horribly before life became extinct. The blood-thirsty mob laughed in fiendish glee and cursed and sang and danced like demons from sheer. Nothing more disgraceful was ever witnessed in America. The men and boys who gazed on the scene will go through life henceforth with regard for human life and with more calloused feelings toward human suffering in any shape. It was with difficulty they were kept from anticipating the legal execution by taking the hanging into their own hands. They will henceforth be more dangerous members of the community for being unchecked in their conduct that night, and for being allowed to witness that hanging.

A Weeping Tree.

In the forests of Oregon, Washington, Montana and British Columbia there is a species of tree that has a continuous and copious dripping of pure, clear water from the ends of its leaves and branches. This extraordinary sight may be witnessed at all seasons when the leaves are on, and seems equally as plentiful on clear, bright days as on damp, cloudy nights. The tree is a species of fir, and the "weeping" phenomenon is attributed to a remarkable power of condensation peculiar to the leaves and bark of this species of evergreen.

An Advertising Dodge.

After advertising several weeks E. C. Quibby of Carthage, Ill., succeeded in purchasing 1500 cats. He tagged them with advertisements of his business, turned them loose, and within a few hours every town within a radius of fifty miles from Carthage was deluged with cats advertising Quibby's stock.

THE WHITE METAL.

Agitating for the Repeal of the Silver Bill.

The Senate's Recent Adverse Vote—Will Mr. Cleveland Resort to the Whipling Act?—Attitude of Senators Felton and White.

Special Correspondence of The Times.

WASHINGTON (D. C.), Feb. 7, 1893.—The vote in the Senate on the proposition to take up the bill repealing the present silver law continues the subject of much discussion and interest. Its importance grows out of its bearing not alone on what this Congress may do on the silver question, but upon what it will be possible to accomplish in the next Congress on that question. It has been alleged, and probably with truth, that in case the present Congress fails to pass a bill repealing the present silver law, President Cleveland may call an extra session of Congress for that purpose.

Although Mr. Cleveland has not been accustomed to using patronage to bring about political ends or to influence people in support of his views, he is very strongly impressed with the importance of a repeal of the present silver law. And it is not doing him an injustice, it is believed, to suppose that he would be willing to bring something of a pressure to bear upon members of Congress to persuade them to vote as the party platform dictated for the repeal of the present silver law. And he must see that the strongest force which he can bring to bear upon these recalcitrant members is the question of patronage. In other words, if he gives the Democratic members to understand that he will not accede to their wishes in the matter of appointments unless they show themselves sufficiently loyal to the Democratic platform to vote a repeal of the present silver law, he will be more likely to bring them into line in that way than any other. It is argued, even by the people who do not approve of the use of patronage for influencing the individual action of congressmen, that President Cleveland would be fully justified in taking this course, because the party itself has, in its convention and platform, made the repeal of the present silver law one of its principles. Hence, they argue that the President, who was elected on that platform and to execute that platform, would be fully justified in using the power of patronage to force members of the party to obey the party dictates, or else, on the other hand, they argue that the men who disobey party dictates, and thus prove themselves disloyal to the party, are not worthy of consultation in the selection of men for offices.

"This will be about the way it will go," said one of the most observing and acute Democrats, talking to your correspondent about the situation. "Mr. Cleveland will say to those people: 'If you want the men appointed whose names you have brought me, you must show your loyalty to the party and to the principles it enunciated at Chicago by voting a repeal of the silver law. It is a demand made by the party, and it is my right and duty to see that that demand is carried out by the members of the party. If you do not choose to do this, I cannot recognize your right to dictate or advise in the matter of appointments. The offices are now filled by Republicans, and if you do not choose to put yourself in position to name the Democratic successors I will leave them in their present condition.' That," said the gentleman with a smile, "will, I think, bring these Senators to their senses. When they see that upon their action depends whether or not the offices shall be filled by Republicans or Democrats, they will hasten to fall into line in support of one of the most prominent planks of the party platform, the repeal of the present silver law."

Whether Mr. Cleveland will really take this view of the situation and go to this extreme in attempting to force the repeal of the present silver law, is not quite clear. It is probable, however, that if he sees it can be brought about by this process, and in no other way, he may do so. It is not like Mr. Cleveland to do this, for, on the contrary, his record shows an unwillingness to use patronage for carrying out his plans. In this case, however, he will, it is argued, look upon the question as far beyond a personal matter, and feel that it is a question of party principles of which he demands the support.

Of course, if he demands this, he will call an extra session. If he is to use the offices as a whip to force Senators and Representatives to vote as he wishes them, he must have the vote before he fills the offices. In other words, he must have the payment in advance. Hence it is argued that the failure of the present Congress to repeal the present silver law, as it undoubtedly will fail to do, will result in calling an extra session in order that this question may be forced upon members before their demands for offices are considered.

This brings to the front the question as to what the next Congress will do with the silver question. This is particularly interesting in view of Monday's vote in the Senate on Senator Hill's motion to take up the bill repealing the silver law. The vote was forty-two against taking up the bill to twenty-three for taking it up. Will the next Senate be any more likely to pass the silver repeal bill than the present Senate? Even if there is to be any change in the vote, will it be sufficient to overcome the practically two-thirds majority against the repeal which showed itself on Monday? These are the questions which are now agitating the Democrats here, and upon the answer to which will probably depend whether or not Mr. Cleveland will call an extra session. Of course, if he sees absolutely that the next Congress will be as stubborn as the present one on this question, it will hardly be worth his while to call an extra session simply to have it refuse to do the very thing he calls it together to do. It is suspected by some that Senator Hill's real object in pressing the vote on the motion to take up the bill repealing the silver law, was to show Mr. Cleveland that he cannot boss this Congress or the next one, and that his influence with Congress is infinitesimal. If that was his object, he certainly accomplished it, so far at least as it relates to the Senate of the present Congress.

Let us see about the prospects of the bill repealing the silver law passing the next Senate. The vote of Monday was 42 against taking up the bill and 23 in its favor. That was in the Senate as it now stands. There were nine pairs almost. So the present Senate may be counted as standing about equal against the repeal to 32 for the repeal. The successors of thirty-one Senators, whose terms expire on the 4th of March, have been elected, with the exception of those from Washington, Nebraska, Florida, Montana, North Dakota and Wyoming. Thus it is pretty easy to know what the composition of the next Senate will be and how it will be likely to vote. Of the twenty-five Senators whose successors have been elected, twenty succeeded themselves. Of course, their attitude in the next Senate

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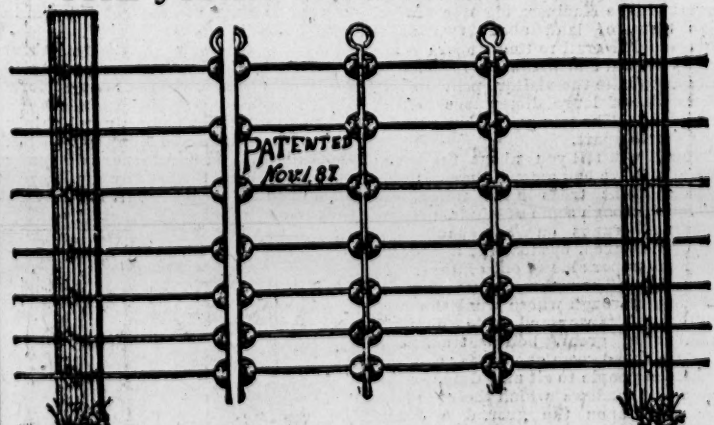
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